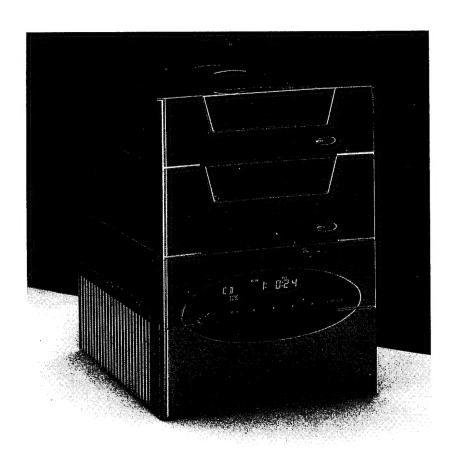
The Harman Kardon FESTIVAL 300 / 500

Intelligent music systems

Technical Manual



harman/kardon

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THE FOLLOWING MARKS FOUND IN THE PARTS LIST OF THIS MANUAL IDENFIFY THE MODEL AS FOLLOWS

USA : NORTH AMERICA AREA MODEL 1,18,88 : INTERNATIONAL MODEL

SPECIFICATION

Festival 300/500

CDP:		FM Tuner Section:		
System —	- Compact Disc Daital Audio	Tuning Range ————	87.5 - 108.0 MHz	
D/A Convert		Usable Sensitivity Mono	13.2 dBf	
DIA CONVEN	Modulated Bit Stream,	50dB Quieting Sens, Stereo ——	47.2dB	I.IB.BB
	Clock Rate: 33.8688 MHz		40dBf	USA
Signal Detection ————		Signal to Noise Ratio @ 65 dBf –	70dB/65dB	I.IB.BB
	Optical Laser Pickup	Mono/Stereo —	•	USA
Error Correction —		Capture Ratio —————	1.5 dB	I.IB.BB
Low Level Linearity		Selectivity,		
Frequency Response —		Adjacent/Alternate Channel ——	10 dB/75 dB	
Total Harmonic Distortion	- 0,007%	IF rejection		
Dynamic Range	- 97 dB	Stereo Separation@ 1 kHz 65dBf		USA
Singnal to Noise Ratio	- 101 dB	TUD @ 1144 65dBf Mana/Chang	47 dB	I.IB.BB
Channel Separation	- 88 dB	THD @ 1 kHz , 65dBf Mono/Stered	5 0.15/0.20%	
Line Output Level/Impedance	- 1.6-2.0V @10 kohm	AM Tuner Section:		
Dimension (m/m) $(H \times W \times D)$	- 80×270×335		520-1710 kHz	USA
(in.)	3 1/8×10 5/8×13 1/4	Tuning range		I.IB.BB
Weight (Kg)-	- 3.2	Sensitivity		≤ 700 µV /m
(lb)—	- 7.1	Selectivity —————		≥18 dB
Laser wave length	740 - 700-W	Image rejection ————	40 dB	≥ 30dB
Laser output power —		IF rejection —————		≥ 55 dB
zaser corpor power	- 0.4vvdir	Dimension (mm/in.)	$80 \times 270 \times 335$	3 1/8 10 5/8 13 1/4
Tape Deck:		Weight (kg/lb)	4.0/8.8	
Туре	Horizontal 4-track, 2 channel	A mamilifica		
	Auto reverse	Amplifier	A500	A300
Heads ————	1 hard permalloy Rec/Play Head	Continuous Average Power 4 Ohm _	60 Watt	35 Watt
	1 double gap Erase Head	20Hz-20kHz 0.3% THD		
Tape Speed	- 4.75 cm/sec 1 7/8 IPS	High Instantaneous		
Frequency Response @-20dB -	$20 \text{ Hz} - 19 \text{ kHz} \pm 3 \text{dB} \text{ (Metal Tape)}$	Current Capability—	± 35 Amps	$\pm 25~\mathrm{Amps}$
Wow and Flutter NAB, WRMS/DIN ——	- 0.05%/0.08%	Negative Feedback————	20 dB	20 dB
Signal to Noise Ratio.		Power Bandwidth		
w/CRO2, A-WTD Dolby off -	- 57 dB	@ Half Rated Power (into 4 Ohms)	10Hz-100KHz	10Hz-100KHz
Dolby B on—	65 dB	Frequency Response@1W+0/-3dB-	0.5Hz-180KHz	0.5Hz-180VHz
Dolby C on-		Slew Rate	1400	
Total Harmonic Distortion	- 1.0%	Rise Time —	140V/μ sec	100V/ μ sec
(1 Khz, metal tape, Dolby level)		Damping Factor		1.8μ sec
Channel separation————		Signal to Noise Ratio		60 98dB
Channel Crosstalk ————		(below rated, power, A-wtd)	90 db	AOOR
Erase ratio		Tone Control Range (+/-)	10/10 Jp	10/10dB
Bias Frequency		(Bass @ 50Hz/Treble @ 10kHz)	10/10 db	10/1008
Output level, Dolby level ———		Bass assist Boost @ 55 Hz —	4 dp	4 -ID
Input level Dolby level ———		Dimension (m/m) $(H \times W \times D)$		6dB
Dimension (m/m) (H×W×D)				100×270×335
(in.)		(in.)	1/4×10 5/8×13	1/4×105/8×131/4
Weight (Kg)——		Weight (kg)		5.5
(lb) ————————————————————————————————————	- 8.4	(lb)		12.1
REMOTE CONTROL:		Specifications and components are		ithout notice.
Dimension (mm/in)	19×43×168 3/4×1 5/8×6 5/8	Overall Performance will be mainta	ined or improved.	
Weight (kg/lb.)	0.14/0.31			

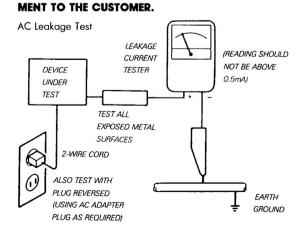
SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Before returning an instrument to the customer, always make a safety check of the entire instrument, including, but not limited to, the following itmes:

- a. Be sure that no built-in protective devices are defective and /or have been defeated during servicing.
 - Protective shields are provided to protect both the technician and the customer, Correctly replace all missing protective shields, including any removed for servicing convenience.
 - (2) When reinstalling the chassis and/or other assembly in the cabinet, be sure to put back in place all protective devices, including, but not limited to, nonmetallic control knobs, insulating fishpapers, adjustment and compartment covers/shields, and isolation resistor/capacitor networks.

Do not operate this instrument or permit it to be operated without all protective devices correctly installed and functioning.

- b. Be sure that there are no cabinet openings through which an adult or child might be able to insert their fingers and contact a hazardous voltage, Such openings include, both are not limited to, excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and an improperly fitted and/or incorrectly secured cabinet back over.
- c. Leakage Current Hot Check-With the instrument completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly into a 120V AC outlet. (Do not use an isolation transformer during this test.) Use a leakage current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C101. 1 "Leakage Current for Appliances" and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 1270, (34.6), With the instrument AC switch first in the ON position and then in the OFF position, measure from a known earth ground (metal waterpipe, conduit, etc.) to all exposed metal parts of the instrument (antennas, handle bracket, metal cabinet, screwheads, metallic overlays, control shafts, etc.), especially any exposed metal parts that offer an electrical return path to the chassis. Any current measured must not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the instrument power cord plug in the outlet and repeat test. ANY MEASUREMENTS NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS SPECIFIED HEREIN INDICATE A POTENTIAL SHOCK HAZARD THAT MUST BE ELIMINATED BEFORE RETURNING THE INSTRU-

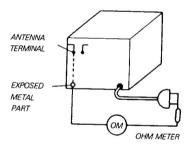


d. Insulation Resistance Test

- (1) Unplug the power supply cord and connect a jumper wire between the two prongs of the plug.
- (2) Turn on the power switch of the instrument.
- (3) Measure the resistance with an ohmmeter between the jumpered AC Plug and each exposed metallic cabinet part on the instrument, such as screwheads, antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. The reading should be as shown below. If it is not within the limits specified, there is the possibility of a shock hazard, and the instrument must be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.

e. Insulation Resistance Test Cold Check

- (1) Unplug the power supply cord and connect a jumper wire between the two prongs of the plug.
- (2) Turn on the power switch of instrument.
- (3) Measure the resistance with an ohmmeter between the jumpered AC plug and each exposed metallic cabinet part on the instrument, such as screwheads, antenna, control shafts, handle brackets, etc. When the exposed metallic part has a return path to the chassis, the reading should be between 1 and 5.2 Megohm. When there is no return path to the chassis, the reading must be "infinite". If it is not within the limits specified, there is the possibility of a shock hazard, and the instrument must be repaired and rechecked before it is returned to the customer.



PRODUCT SAFETY NOTICE

Some electrical and mechanical parts have special safety related characteristics which are often not evident from visual inspection, nor can the protection they give necessarily be obtained by replacing them with components rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc. parts that have special safety characteristics are identified by shading, by (A)on schematics and parts listed. Use of a substitute replacement that does not have the same safety characteristics as the recommended replacement part might create shock, fire, and/or other hazards. Products Safety is under review continuously and new instructions are issued whenever appropriate.

SERVICING PRECAUTIONS

CAUTION:Before servicing instruments covered by this manual and its supplements, read and follow the SAFETY PRECAUTIONS on this page.

NOTE:If unforeseen circumstances crated conflict between the following servicing precautions and any of the safety precautions, always follow the safety precautions.

Remember:Safety First.

General Servicing Precautions

- a. Always unplug the instrument AC power cord from the AC power source before:
 - Removing or reinstalling any component, circuit board, module, or any other instrument assembly.
 - (2) Disconnecting or reconnecting any instrument electrical plug or other electrical connection.
 - (3) Connection a test substitue in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor in the instrument.
 - **Caution:**A wrong part substitution or incorrect polarity installation of electrolytic capacitors may result in an explosion hazard.
- b. Do **not** defeat any plug/socket B+ voltage interlocks with which instruments covered by this manual might be equipped.
- c. Do **not** apply AC power to this instrument and/or any of its electrical assemblies unless all solid-state device heat sinks are correctly installed.
- d. Always connect a test instrument's ground lead to the instrument chassis ground before connecting the test instrument positive lead. Always remove the test instrument ground lead last.

NOTE: Refer to Safety Precautions on page 3.

(1) The service precautions are indicated or printed on the cabinet, chassis or components. When servicing, follow the printed or indicated service precautions and service materials.

- (2) The Components used in the unit has a specified conflammability and dielectric strength. When replacing any components, use components which has the same ratings. Components marked (△) in the circuit diagram are important for safety or for the characteristics of the unit. Always replace whit the appointed components.
- (3) An insulation tube or tape is sometimes used and some components are raised above the printed wiring board for safety. The internal wiring is sometimes clamped to prevent contact with heating components. install them as they were.
- (4) After servicing, always check that the removed screws, components and wiring have been installed correctly and that the portion around the service part have not been damaged and so on. Further check the insulation between the blades of attachment plug and accessible conductive parts.

Insulation Checking Procedure

Disconnect the attachment plug from the AC outlet and turn the power on. Connect the insulation resistance meter (500V) to the blades of the attachment plug. The insulation resistance between the each blade of the attachment plug and accessible conductive Parts (Note 1)should be more than 1 M-ohm.

Note 1:Accessible Conductive parts including Metal Panels, Output jacks, etc.

ELECTRO STATICALLY SENSITIVE(ES) DEVICES

Some semiconductor (solid state)devices can be damaged easily by static electricity. Such components commonly are called Electrostatically Sensitive (ES) Devices. Examples of typical ES devices are integrated circuits and some fieldeffect transistors and semiconductor "chip" components. The following techniques should be used to help reduce the incidence of component damage caused by static electricity.

- Immediately before handling any semiconductor component or semiconductor-equipped assembly, drain off any electrostatic charge on your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, obtain and wear a commercially available discharging wrist strap davice, which should be removed for potential shock reasons prior to applying power to the unit under test.
- After removing an electrical assembly equipped with ES devices, place the assembly on a conductive surface as aluminum foil, to prevent electrostatic charge buildup or exposure of the assembly.
- Use only a grounded-tip soldering iron to solder or unsolder ES devices.
- 4. Use only an anti-static solder removal device. Some solder removal devices not classified as "anti-static" can generate electrical charges sufficient to damage ES devices.
- 5. Do not use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charge sufficient to damage ES devices.
- 6. Do not remove a replacement ES device from its protective package until immediately before you are ready to install it. (Most replacement ES devices are packaged with leads electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or comparable conductive material).
- Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ES device, touch the protective material to the chassis or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed.

CAUTION:Be sure no power is applied to the chassis or circuit, and observe all other safety precautions.

8. Minimize bodily motions when handling unpackaged replacement ES devices. (Otherwise harmless motion such as the brushing together of your clothes fabric or the lifting of your foot from a carpeted floor can generate static electricity sufficient to damage an ES device).

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT

Product complies with DHHS rules CFR subchapter J part 1040:10 at date of manufacture.

DANGER—invisible laser radiation when open and interlock failed or defeated. Avoid direct exposure to the beam.

CAUTION-use of all controls, adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazaudous radiation exposue.

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT LASER KLASSE 1 LUOKAN 1 LASERLAITE KLASS 1 LASERAPPARAT

Be Careful of the Laser Pickup

Although you cannot see it from the oustide, a laser pickup is located under the disc ruay and a precision lens is built in it.

Since the laser pickup, including the lens element, is especially sensitive to dust, keep the disc tray closed when not in use.

Also do not put your hand inside the unit.

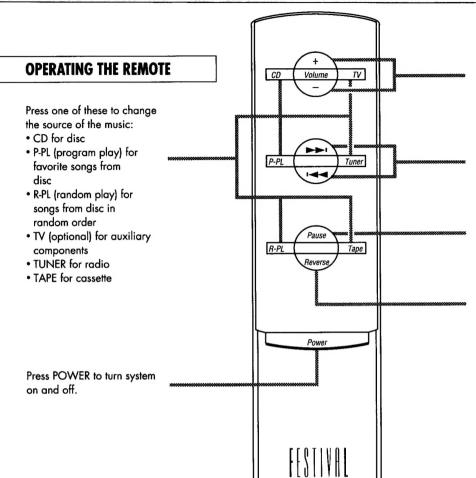
ADVARSEL

Usynlig laserstráling ved ábning nár sikkerhedsafbrydere er ude af funktion. Undgá udsættelse for stráling.

VAROITUSI

Laite sisältää laserdodin, joka lähettää näkymätöntä silmille vaarallista lasersäteilyä.

COMPONENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS



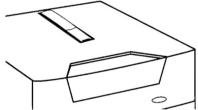
Press VOLUME + and - to adjust sound level up or down.

Press directional buttons \(\rightarrow\) and \(\rightarrow\) to tune stations or move one track at a time through a disc or tape. (Press and hold \(\rightarrow\) and \(\rightarrow\) for two seconds to go up or down to the next radio station preset.)

Press PAUSE to mute sound. Press VOLUME + or PAUSE again to resume listening.

Press REVERSE to play the opposite side of a tape.

NOTE: When not in use the remote may be placed in the cradle on top of the CD Player.



FRONT PANEL CONTROLS AND ELECTRONIC LABELS

CD and Tape Drawers

The button to the right of the drawer on the CD and tape players can be pushed to open and close the drawer when inserting discs and tapes.

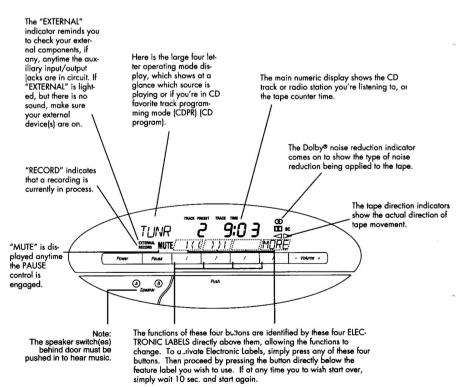




Except for the open/close buttons, all front panel controls are located on the tuner-controller within a large oval window.

All system functions are accessed through pushbuttons located across the middle of this window. Additional set-and-forget controls are located behind a pull-down gate located immediately below the row of pushbuttons.

NOTE: The speaker switch(es) behind door must be pushed in to hear music.



Operating Modes

Festival systems simplify operation by grouping all commands into three basic modes.

We call source selection the "listen mode"—LSTN for short. Programming is PROG. (program). And recording is RCRD. (record). The three of them together comprise your main menu of choices, and all functions are accessed through one or the other of the three operating modes. All functions are operated in essentially the same way, that is, by pressing the unmarked button immediately below the label designating the function on the display.

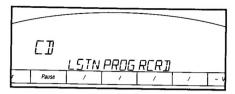
The Main Menu

Everything starts with the main menu, and you can get to the main menu one of two ways.

Press POWER on the far left of the row of buttons to turn Festival on. The display will light up, and the system will activate the source in use when the system was turned off. (When turned on for the first time, Festival will choose TUNR for the radio.)

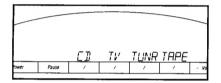
If the power is already on, press any one of the four unmarked buttons in the middle of the row

In either case, the main menu will appear on the display.



LISTENING

The LSTN mode lets you select the tuner, the CD player, or the cassette deck, as well as one auxiliary source. When you press LSTN the display reads:

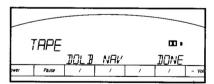


TV refers to an auxiliary source. The other labels refer to the Festival components.

Select a source by pressing the button immediately below the electronic label. Note that when you select any source other than TV you automatically access the functions for that source and that source begins to play.

TAPE LSTN (Listen) Functions

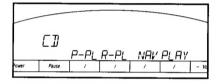
When you select TAPE, the display presents you with two functions:



DOLB stands for Dolby® noise reduction which is selectable through the DOLB button. Press repeatedly to choose Dolby B type noise reduction, Dolby C, or no noise reduction. When Dolby noise reduction is engaged will be shown in the display along with the letter designation B or C.

CD LSTN Functions

When you select CD, the CD begins to play and the following choices appear on the display:

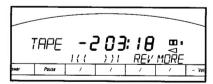


Note that if the CD player is empty, the drawer will slide out, prompting you to load a disc and push the drawer closed.

P-PL (program play) indicates programmed play. In order to exercise this function, you must first program your favorite selections for the current disc. Refer to the section on programming for programming directions.

R-PL (random play) indicates random play. Press R-PL and the CD player will automatically select a random order for playing back the tracks on the CD in the loading tray.

Press NAV (navigate) and the directional indicators { { and } } twill appear on the display.



! (\ will automatically rewind the tape back to a previous song and \ \) ! will advance it to a subsequent song. The number of songs to be skipped forward or back are indicated to the left of the tape counter in the display.

REV — As on the remote, pressing REV reverses the tape. It can also be used to cancel fast forward or rewind. (See below.)

-7-

PLAY—Press PLAY to switch from P-PL or R-PL to normal CD play, beginning with the current track.

NAV (navigate)—Press NAV and you can move from track to track using the buttons under the ! ('\ and \') ! labels appearing on the display.



MORE — Press MORE and you can search up or down through the disc to any passage using the buttons beneath the ((and)) labels.



DONE always returns you to the main menu.

Pressing MORE displays:



Rewind and Fast Forward — Press ' ' to rewind to the beginning of the current side and ')' to fast forward to the beginning of the next side.

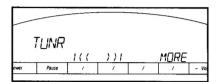
ZERO — Press ZERO to reset the tape counter.

Important Note: The controls on this page will function when the tape is paused by the PAUSE button. This feature can be used to set up for a manual recording. (See Appendix D).

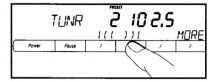
LISTENING

TUNR LSTN Functions

To play the tuner, first select LSTN and then select TUNR from the LSTN choices. The display will now read:



Pressing either directional key will put you into the SEEK mode, and the tuner will proceed to the first strong station. Press and hold either directional key for two seconds to call up or change the PRESET number (1 to 19) in the display. Continue to hold the directional key to cycle through your presets.



AM and FM Tuning

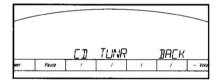
Press MORE to activate the manual tuning function. Use the directional keys to tune up and down the bands. Note that the Festival systems do not have a manual AM/FM switch. To get from one band to another hold either directional key and run through the band you're currently occupying. You'll automatically pass into the other band. (Note that if you use FM only, push the switch on the tuner back panel to bypass the AM band when tuning.) Save your favorite stations in the presets in the PROGRAMMING MODE,

PROGRAMMING

Programming the CD player

Load the CD in the compact disc player. Enter the main menu. Select PROG (program).

The display will prompt you to choose a source to program. Note that BACK always returns you to the previous display screen.



The Festival compact disc player and tuner are programmable. Programming the tuner consists of saving station presets, while CD programming lets you choose your favorite tracks from a given CD for playback by the P-PL command.

Press CD to program the CD player. The display now reads:



Use the directional keys to select the tracks you wish to program, and with each track selection press MEM to enter the selection into memory. Then to begin programmed play press P-PL. The CD player will then play only those tracks programmed into memory.

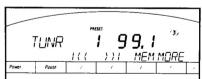
NOTE: The program for a given CD is

NOTE: The program for a given CD is erased when you open the tray.

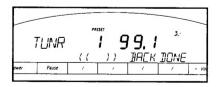
PROGRAMMING

Programming Tuner Presets

To program Tuner presets first enter the main menu by selecting any of the unmarked buttons. Next press PROG and then select TUNR. The display will read:

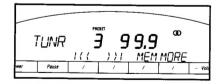


Pressing MORE will change the display to:



Use MORE and BACK to change between these two screens while in the tuner presetting mode.

Using) // and / (to SEEK or ((and)) to tune manually (See TUNR LSTN functions, above.), tune to a station you wish to memorize. Then, by pressing) // or // (for more than two seconds at a time, adjust the displayed preset number to the desired preset between 1 and 19.



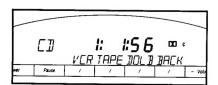
Press MEM (memory) to save that station in that preset number. The preset will automatically be increased by 1 when you press MEM, so you needn't adjust the number manually when memorizing many stations at once.

NOTE: After a period of 10 seconds, Festival will revert to the main menu.

RECORDING

The Festival system gives you considerable flexibility in making recordings. You can record within the system from the tuner or CD player onto the cassette deck. You can also record from a system source to an outboard recorder. You can also record from an outside source onto the system cassette deck. However, when outboard components are involved the process is less automatic.

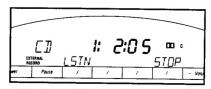
Before making a recording, you must first select the source you wish to record by entering the LSTN (listen) mode from the main menu, and, of course, you must load a blank cassette in the tape well. Then go back to the main menu and press RCRD (record). The display will read:



Note that TAPE and DOLB will not be lit if you are listening to TAPE. This prevents inadvertently recording over a favorite tape.

Recording to an external recorder

VCR should be selected when recording to an external recorder you've connected to your system. If you're using the system cassette deck to record, you can disregard this section. When you press VCR, EXTERNAL and RECORD will appear in the display to remind you to set up your external component for recording. Also, the STOP command is added to the main menu, so you can stop recording. Finally, PROGRAMMING and RECORDING commands are omitted from the main menu



while recording is in progress.

IF YOU HEAR NO SOUND AFTER
PRESSING VCR, CHECK THE CONNECTIONS AND SETTINGS OF THE EXTERNAL RECORDER.

Dolby noise reduction is selectable through the DOLB button. Press DOLB once to choose Dolby B type noise reduction, again for Dolby C, and again for no noise reduction. When noise reduction is engaged the DD will be shown on the display along with the letter designation B or C.

BACK takes you back to the main menu.

RECORDING

Recording to the internal cassette

Press TAPE and the display presents you with four recording choices:



When you select NORM (normal) the cassette deck will begin recording the source immediately.

Select COPY to automatically duplicate a CD onto tape. The tape is wound back to the beginning, and the recording starts at the beginning of track one.

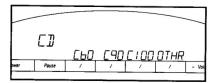
THE COPYING PROCESS CAN ONLY

BE INTERRUPTED BY PRESSING THE BUTTON BELOW **STOP** ON THE DISPLAY OR SHUTTING OFF THE POWER.

PCPY (programmed copy) stands for Programmed Copy. It is like COPY, but only the pre-programmed selections are copied. The CD player must have been previously programmed for the current disc.

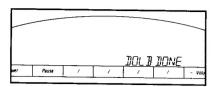
RCPY (random copy) stands for random copy, and it is the same as COPY, except the disc is copied to tape with the songs in random order.

Choosing COPY, PCPY, or RCPY automatically places you in the optional EDIT mode where you are given the following choices:



C60, C90, and C100 refer to 60, 90, and 100 minute tapes respectively.

Festival uses this information during the copying process to record the songs to avoid running out of tape in mid track. If desired, press the button corresponding to the tape you're using, to activate the EDIT feature for this recording. After you have selected a tape length, the display reads:



Pressing DOLB repeatedly cycles you through the choices of Dolby B noise reduction, Dolby C noise reduction, or Dolby noise reduction off. DONE completes the command sequence.

OTHER FRONT PANEL CONTROLS

A hinged door directly below the row of seven pushbuttons conceals secondary controls. Press the top of the gate to lower it and expose the controls.

The SPEAKER button(s) (A and B on the Festival 500) let you turn each pair of speakers off, to listen through headphones or to one speaker pair at a time.

BALANCE adjusts the relative levels of the left and right channels.

TREBLE and BASS are tone controls.

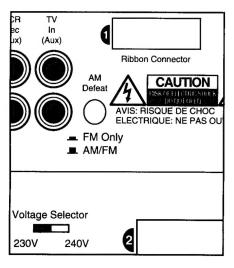
BASS ASSIST should only be used with Festival speakers. It extends low bass response when the button is in.

PHONES is a jack for lightweight stereo headphones. (Use the SPEAKERS button(s) to turn the main speakers off.)

REAR PANEL CONTROLS

AM DEFEAT

This control is located on the tuner back panel. When this button is pressed in, only FM stations may be tuned, although AM presets that were previously memorized may still be called up in the usual way.



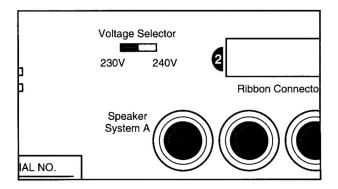
APPENDIX A

CONNECTING ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS TO YOUR FESTIVAL SYSTEM

The TV (Aux)input at the extreme right of the row of phono jacks on the tuner-controller will accept almost any stereo output except for that of a turntable. You can, for instance, connect the audio outputs of a stereo television, a stereo VCR, a laserdisc player, DCC, Mini-Disc, or a satellite receiver. The VCR Rec (Aux) output, which is next to the TV (Aux) input. lets you record from any of the sources comprising the Festival system onto another cassette deck, a hi-fi VCR deck, a Mini-Disc player, or a DCC deck. Keep in mind, however, that if you utilize the VCR Rec (Aux) output, you must initiate the recording from the outboard component. The Festival's system commands cannot control the recording process for any recording device aside from its own cassette deck.

AC VOLTAGE SELECTOR

Export models of the Festival systems have switches permitting the selection of either 230V or 240V AC voltages. This control is located on the integrated amplifier back panel.



CD OUTPUT LEVEL CONTROL

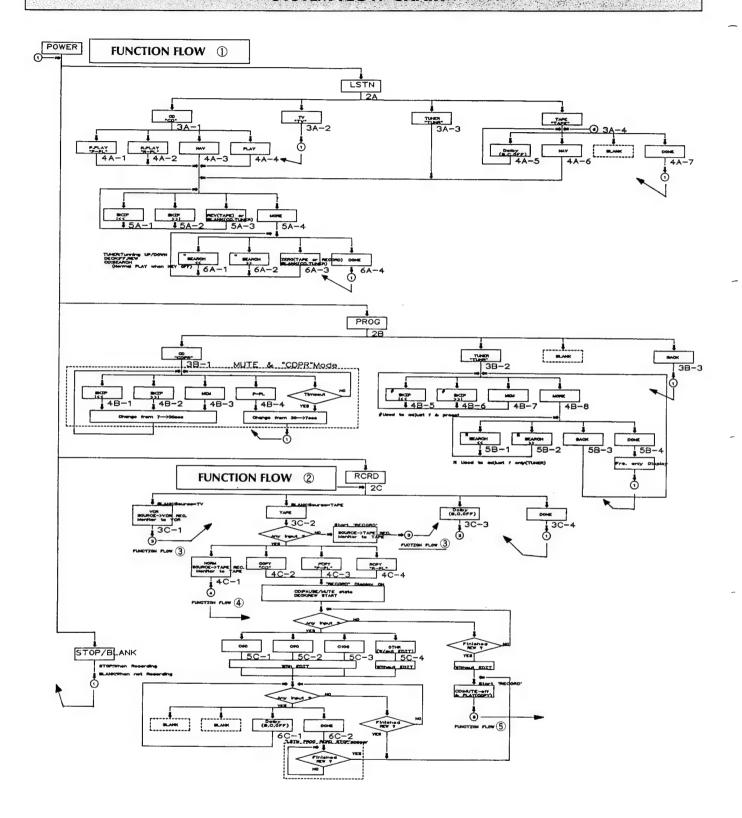
The CD output level is preset at the factory for optimum recording and listening performance. Some advanced users may want to customize this setting. This level control on the CD back panel has three settings: 0 dB—the standard setting, + 1.5 dB, and + 3 dB.

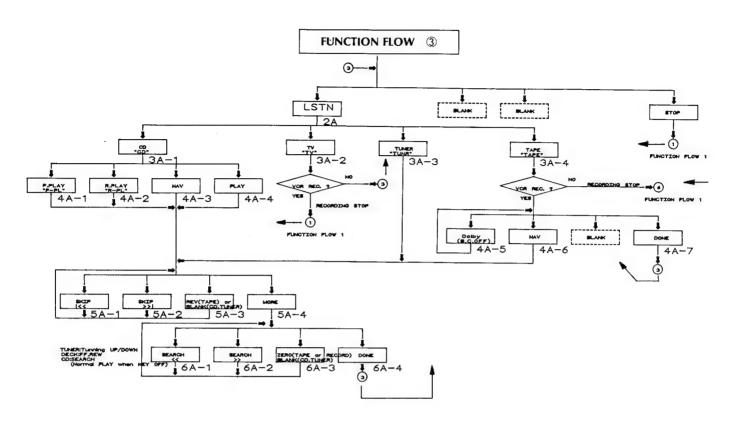
ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST REFERENCE

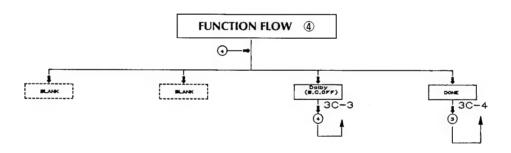
NOTE: Assignment of common po	arts codes.	MYLAR CAPACITOR	
RESISTOR	(i)		Mylar capacitor, ±5%, 50V 1) capacity value
	film resistor, ± 5%, 1/8W		
	film resistor, ± 5%, 1/4W	Examples	
(2) lead	/ 1	(1) Capacity Value	
(1) resist	or value	0.00047uF·····471	0.0056uF······562 0.047uF······473
Examples		0.68uF ·····684	
(1) Resistor Value		ELECTROLYTIC CAPA	CITOR
0.47 ohm…478 4.7 ohm…4	479 68 ohm…680	142 🗆 🗆 🗆 6 🗆	Electrolytic capacitor, ±5%, 50V
470 ohm …471 2.7 Kohm…2	272 56 Kohm…563		(3) lead type
(2) Lead type			(2) capacity voltage
PS type ···1 TP type ···5			(1) working voltage
CERAMIC CAPACITOR		Examples	
1886	capacitor	(1) Working Voltage	
disc type	e	6.3V·····1 10V·····	2 15V3
Temp. co	oeff. P350-N1000, 50V	25V·····4 35V····	
(2) tolero	ance (capacity deviation)	(2) Capacity Value	
(1) capa	icity value	• • •	7uF·····479 33uF·····330
		470uF····· 471 220	
Examples		(1) Lead type	
(1) Capacity Value		A-type·····ì A-ty	ne TP?
4pF040 47pF470	220pF221	N type Y N ty	pc 11 2
(2) Tolerance			
±0.25pF ·····0 ±0.5pF ··			
±2pF ······3 ±5pF ····	4 ±10pF5		
±20%······6 +50%-20	%···7 +40%-20%···8		

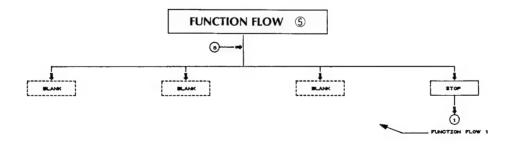
+80%-20%----9

SYSTEM FLOW CHART



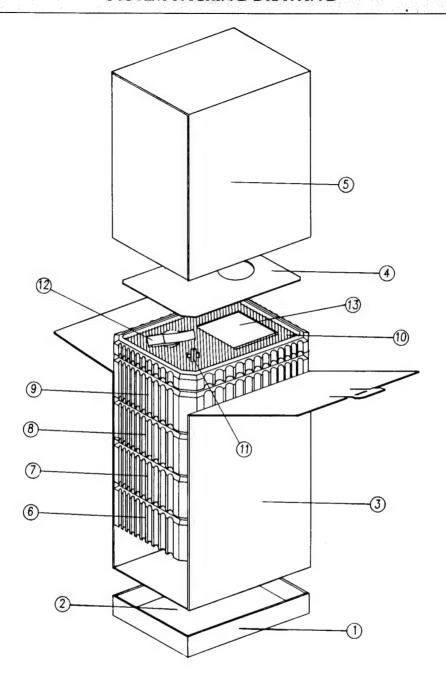






SYSTEM PACKING DRAWING

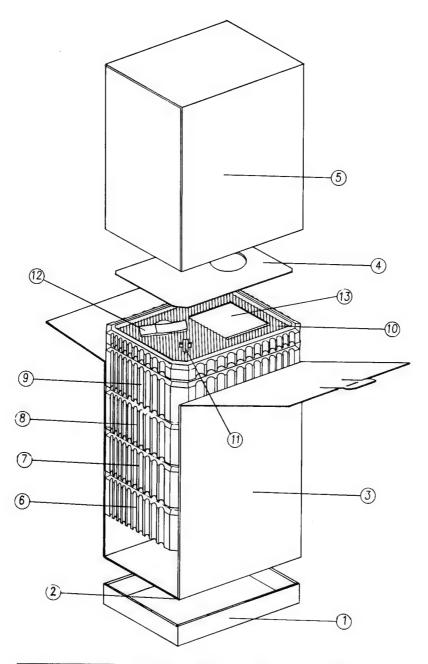
Festival: 300



NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY	REMARK
1	PACKING BASE	3-324-030-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
2	BASE LID	3-324-031-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
3	SLEEVE INNER	3-821-103-12	1	USA,I,IB,BB
4	INNER LID	3-324-019-12	1	USA,I,IB,BB
5	CARTON OUT	3-127-815-11	1	I,IB,BB
5	CARTON OUT	3-128-607-11	1	USA
6	CDP ASS'Y	HK-CD300	1	USA,I,IB,BB
7	DECK ASS'Y	HK-C300	1	USA,I,IB,BB
8	TUNER ASS'Y	HK-T300	1	USA,i,IB,BB
9	AMP ASS'Y	HK-A300	1	USA,I,IB,BB
10	PAD UPPER	3-324-018-02	1	USA,I,IB,BB
11	BATTERY ASS'Y	2-154-204-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
12	REMOCON ASS'Y	A-221-8A0-02	1	USA,I,IB,BB
13	MANUAL	3-128-604-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB

SYSTEM PACKING DRAWING

Festival:500



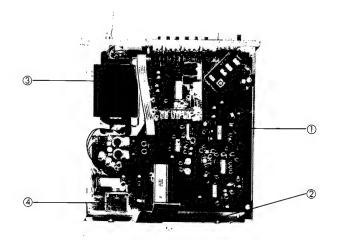
NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY	REMARK
1	PACKING BASE	3-324-030-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
2	BASE LID	3-324-031-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
3	SLEEVE INNER	3-821-103-12	1	USA,I,IB,BB
4	INNER LID	3-324-019-12	1	USA,I,IB,BB
5	CARTON OUT	3-127-925-11	1	I,IB,BB
6	CDP ASS'Y	HK-CD500	1	USA,I,IB,BB
7	DECK ASS'Y	HK-C500	1	USA,I,IB,BB
8	TUNER ASS'Y	HK-T300	1	USA,I,IB,BB
9	AMP ASS'Y	HK-A500	1	USA,I,IB,BB
10	PAD UPPER	3-324-018-02	1	USA,I,IB,BB
11	BATTERY ASS'Y	2-154-204-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB
12	REMOCON ASS'Y	A-221-8A0-02	1	USA,I,IB,BB
13	MANUAL	3-128-604-01	1	USA,I,IB,BB

TUNER SECTION

1 TUNER

INTERNAL VIEW

TOP VIEW



- ① PCB-1 Main p.c.board
- 2 PCB-2 Control p.c.board
- ③ Power trans(main)
- 4 Power trans(sub)

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

1 TOP Cover Removal

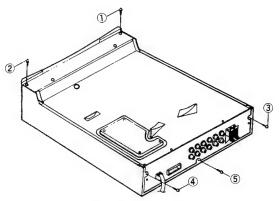
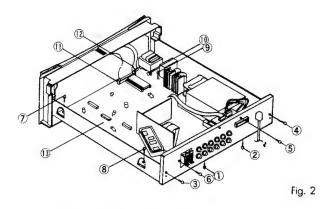


Fig. 1

- 1. Remove screws ① to ⑤ in Fig. 1
- 2. Remove the top cover.

2 Rear Panel Removal

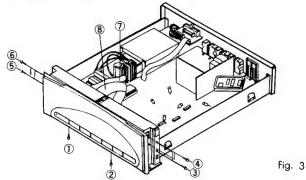


1. Remove screws ① to ③ in Fig. 2, and then remove the rear panel.

3 PCB-(13) (Main PCB) Removal.

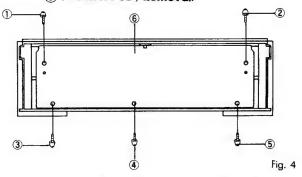
- 1. Remove the rear panel in Fig. 2(Refer to step 2)
- 2. Remove connectors 1 to 2 in Fig. 2, and then remove pcb supports 1
- 3. Remove screws 7 to 9 in Fig. 2, and then remove the maim pcb(3

4 Front Panel Assembly Removal



- 1. Remove connectors 7 to 8 in Fig. 3
- 2. Remove screws 1 to 6, and then remove the front panel assembly from the unit in Fig. 3

5 PCB-6 (Control PCB) Removal.



- 1. Remove the front panel assembly in Fig. 3. (Refer to step \P)
- 2. Remove screws ① to ③ in Fig. 4, and then remove the control pcb \$

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Tuner

Condition:Set the volume control maximum

*: Only USA version

FM Section

- Set the FM mode by pressing the directional keys to tune up and down the bands.
- ◆ Connect the FM signal generator (FM SG) to the FM antenna 75 (*300) ohm terminal through the 75(*300) ohm dummy Antenna.
- •Set the Tuner to the FM band
 - 1) Tune the FM SG to the Tuner.
 - 2) connect the FM multiplex stereo signal generator to the FM SG external Modulation terminal

3)

FM signal generator

1 kHz, 40 kHz deviation

*1 kHz, 75 kHz deviation

Stereo modulator

L + R = 22.5(%), L-R = 22.5(%), 19

kHz = 8(%)

* L + R = 45.5(%), L-R = 45.5(%), 19

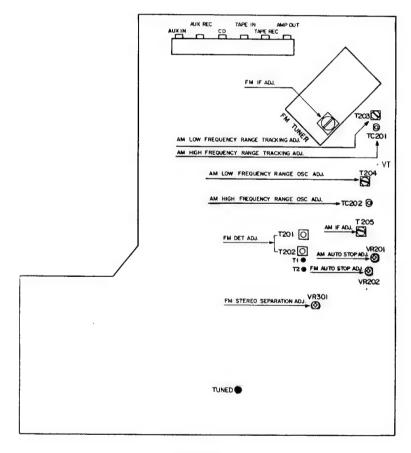
kHz 9(%)

Step	FM SG(*3)		Tuner Frequency	Adjustment	Adjustment procedure
0.00	Frequency	Level	Display	Location	/ Apsiller procedure
1	No signal		87.5 MHz		Confirm that 1.9V DC \pm 0.5V between terminal V_{T} and Ground.
2	No signal		108.0MHz		Confirm that 8.0V DC $\pm 0.5 V$ between terminal V_{T} and Ground.
3	98.0 MHz	72 dBf		T 201	Adjust until the DC voltage is OV $\pm5\text{mV}$ at between TP_1 and TP_2
				T 202	Adjust until distortion at output L or R terminal is minimum.
4					Repeat steps 3 for optimum the DC voltage and minimum THD
5	98 MHz set to stereo	72 dBf	98.0 MHz	I.F (within±90°)	Adjust until Distortion at output L or R terminal is minimum.
6	98 MHz	38 dBf ±3 dBf *32 dBf ±3 dBf	98.0 MHz	VR 202	Adjust VR202 TEST POINT TUNED become OV at 38 dBf (*32dBF)
7	98 MHz set to stereo	72 dBf	98.0 MHz	VR 301	Adjust until stereo separation at output L or R terminal is maximum.

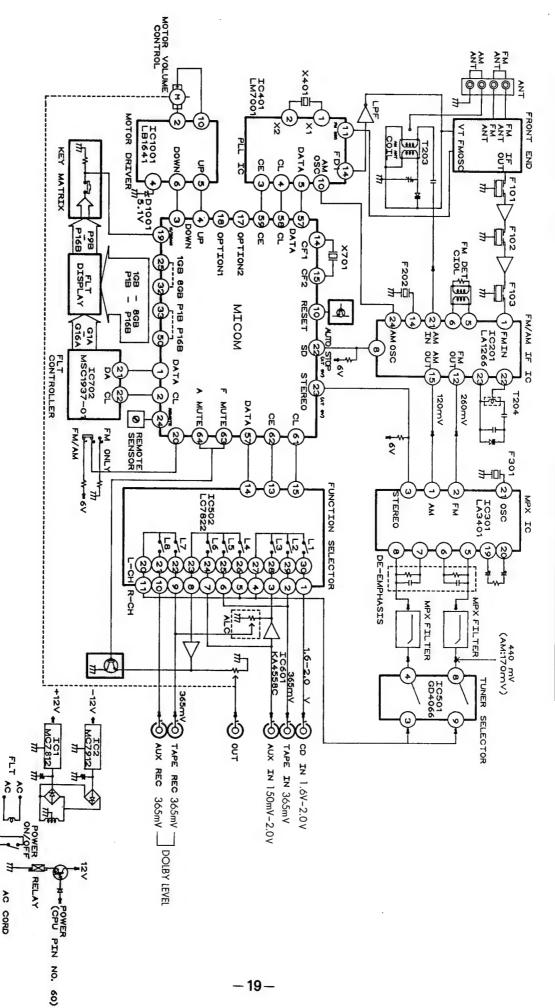
AM Section

- Connect the furnished AM loop antenna between terminals AM ANTENNA and GND.
- Connect the AM signal generator(AM SG) to the AM Antenna terminal

Step	AM SG 1 kHz 30% modulation		Tuner Frequency	Adjustment Point	Adjustment procedure
	Frequency	Level	Display		
			522 kHz		1.0 V DC between terminal V _T and GND.
1	No signal		*(520 kHz)	T 204	
			1611 kHz		8.0V DC between terminal V _T and GND.
2	No signal		* (1710 kHz)	TC 202	
3	Repeat steps land 2for optimun v		oltage		
	603 kHz		603 kHz		
4	* (600 kHz)	60 dB µ	* (600 kHz)	T 203	Adjust until maximum
	1395 kHz		1395 kHz		Sensitivity is obtained
5	* (1400 kHz)	60 dB µ	* (1400 kHz)	TC 201	
	999 kHz		999 kHz		7
6	* (1000 kHz)	60 dB µ	* (1000 kHz)	T 205	
	999 kHz	50 dB μ	999 kHz		Adjust VR201 until TEST POINT "TUNED" becomes OV
7	* (1000 kHz)	± 7 dB	* (1000 kHz)	VR 201	at $50dB\mu$



Tuner: Adiustment point



ò

50Hz (I.IB,BB) AC120V 60Hz (USA)

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Tuner

E FM TUNER SECTION

The FM signal which has entered through the antenna is high-frequency amplified in the front end. Then it is mixed with the output of the local oscillators and converted into the 10.7 MHz intermediate-frequency.

The 10.7 MHz signal is amplified in the intermediate-frequency amplifying section which consist of F101, Q101, Q102, F102, Q103 and F103 and fed to pin 1 of IC201. In IC201, the signal is sent through the IF amplifier and after being detected in the quadrature, it is sent through the post amplifier to pin 12 and then input to pin 2 of IC301. In IC301, the pilot signal is detected and the 38 KHz signal is produced. Then by this signal, stereo signal is demodulated, output from pin 6 for the left channel and from pin 8 for the right channel and transmitted to the input selector section.

M AM TUNER SECTION

The AM signal which has entered through the antenna passes through the tuning circuit consisting of T203 and is inputted to pin 21 of IC201. Tn IC201, it undergoes radio-frequency amplification and local oscillation and is output from pin 20, and passed through the transformer (T205) and ceramic filter (F201) and enters pin 18 of IC201. It is then passed through the IF amplification and detection and is output from pin 15. This signal is fed to IC301.

SYNTHESIZER SECTION

* FM

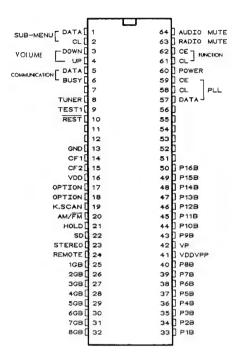
The local oscillator output from the front end is fed to pin11 of the prescaler IC401 and after being frequency devided into 34 or 32, control output is fed from IC701, compared with the devided local oscillator frequency and output to pin 14. This voltage is level converted by Q401 and Q402, and fed to the front end.

* AM

The local oscillation output is fed from pin 24 of IC201 to pin 10 of IC401. In IC401, control output signal is fed from IC701, compared with the local oscillator frequency and output to pin 14. This voltage is level converted by Q401 and Q402, and fed to the AM local oscillator section.

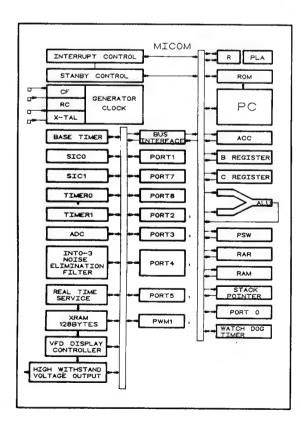
IC FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

IC701: MICRO-COMPUTER



MICOM IC TERMINAL FUNCTION TABLE

MICOM		, , , , , ,	MITIAL FONCTION PABLE
LE 1044		INPUT/	Function Description
TERMINAL NAME	No.	OUTPUT	runetion Description
DATA	1	OUTPUT	FLT SUB-MENU
CL	2	OUTPUT	12. 335 METO
DOWN	3	OUTPUT	VOLUME
UP	4	OUTPUT	7023.12
DATA	5	INPUT	REMOCON
BUSY	6	OUTPUT	
	7	OUTPUT	
TUNER	8	OUTPUT	FOR TUNER FUNCTION
TEST1	9	OUTPUT	Test Terminal(Use with open)
REST	10	INPUT	Reset Terminol
-	11	INPUT	
_	12	OUTPUT	
GND	13		GND
CF1	14	OUTPUT	CONNECT QUARTZ OSCILLATOR
CF2	15	OUTPUT	CONNECT QUARTZ OSCILLATOR
VDD	16		Power supply + termingi
OPTION	17	INPUT	THE PARTY OF THE P
OPTION	18	INPUT	
K.SCAN	19	INPUT	8bit Input port
AM/FM	20	INPUT	
HOLD	21	INPUT	
SD	21	INPUT	
STEREO	23	INPUT	8 bit input port
REMOTE	24	INPUT	
1GB	25	OUTPUT	
2GB	26	OUTPUT	
300	27	OUTPUT	
3GB	-6/		
4GB	28	OUTPUT	<pre>flT Display Controller(GRID)</pre>
5GB	29	OUTPUT	
6GB	30	OUTPUT	
7GB	31	OUTPUT	
8GB	32	OUTPUT	
P1B	33	QUTPUT	
P2B	34	OUTPUT	
P3B	35	OUTPUT	
P4B	36	OUTPUT	flT Display Controller(Segment)
P58	37	OUTPUT	
P68	38	OUTPUT	
P7B	39	OUTPUT	
P8B	40	OUTPUT	
VDD	41		Power Supply
VP	42	OUTOU.	Power Supply - (Negative)
P9B	43	OUTPUT	
P10B	44	OUTPUT	
P118	45	OUTPUT	
P128	46	OUTPUT	flT Display Controller (Segment)
P138	47	OUTPUT	fil bisplay controller (segment)
P14B	48	OUTPUT	
P15B	49	OUTPUT	
P168	50	OUTPUT	
	51		l .
	52		
	53		
	54		1
	55		
PATA	56 57	OUTPUT	
CL	58	OUTPUT	PLL Data
CE	59	OUTPUT	TEL DUIG
POWER	60		Power on/off for removes
CL		OUTPUT	Power_on/off_for_remocon
CE	61	OUTPUT	Function Selector
RADIO MUTE	63	OUTPUT	MUTE FOR RADIO
AUDIO MUTE	64	OUTPUT	
MO E	97	- VUICUL	MUTE FOR AUDIO



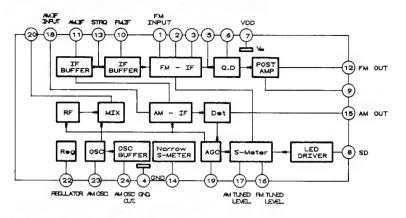
IC 701 OPTION SELECTION

OPTION1 (PIN NO.18)	OPTION2 (PIN NO.17)	BAND RANGE
Н	н	FM 76.0MHz - 90.0 MHz :100KHz STEP AM 522 KHz - 1629 KHz : 9KHz STEP
Н	L.	FM 87.5MHz - 107.9 MHz :200KHz STEP AM 520 KHz - 1710 KHz :10KHz STEP
L	н	FM 87.5MHz - 108.0 MHz :100KHz STEP AM 520 KHz - 1710 KHz :10KHz STEP
L	L	FM 87.50MHz- 108.00MHz :50KHz STEP AM 522 KHz - 1629 KHz :9KHz STEP

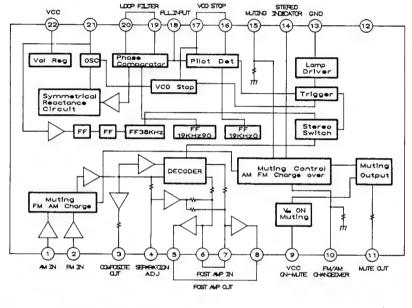
IC 502 FUNCTION SELECTION CHART

IC SOE FUNCTION SELECTION CHART										
MODE	OPERATION PIN				C50	_				IC501 GD4066B
SELECT	CION	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	ㄴ기	LB	
	TUNER				ON					ON
LESTEN	CD	07			ON				[OFF
MODE	TAPE					ON				OFF
	AUX						ON			OFF
	TUNER → TAPE					ON		ON		ON
	CD ⇒TAPE	Š				ON		ON		OFF
RECORD	AUX ⇒TAPE			ON		ОN		OΝ		OFF
MODE	TUNER AUX						0N		ON	ON
	CD - AUX	2					ON		0N	OFF
	AUX - AUX		0N				ON		OΝ	OFF

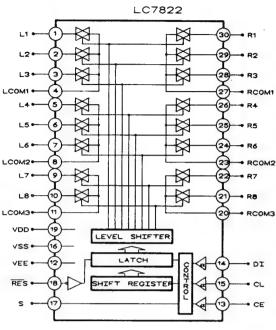
IC201: LA1266 FM/AM DETECTOR



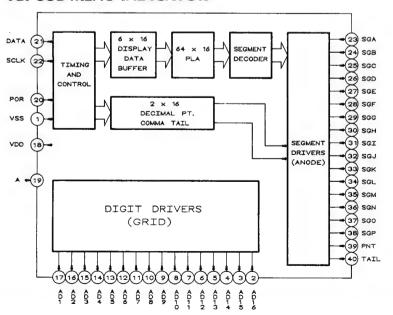
IC301: MULTIPLEX LA-3401



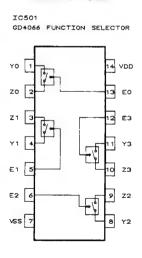
IC502: LC7822 FUNCTION SELECTOR



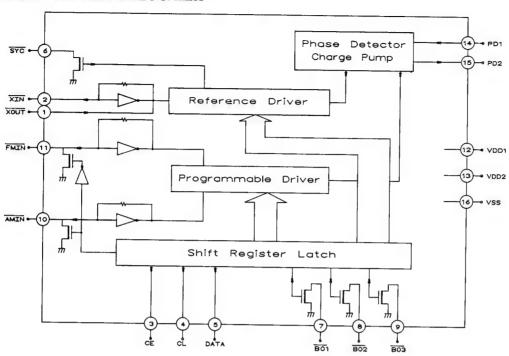
IC702: MSC 1937-01 FLT SUB MENU INDICATOR



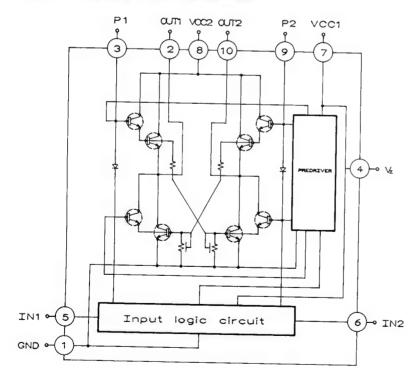
IC501: GD4066 FUNCTION SELECTOR



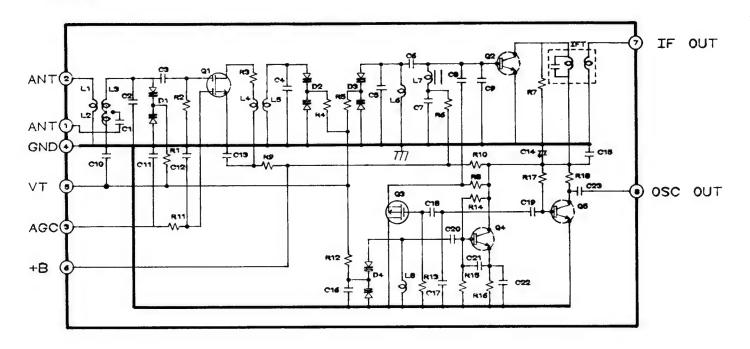
IC401: LM 7001 PRESCALER



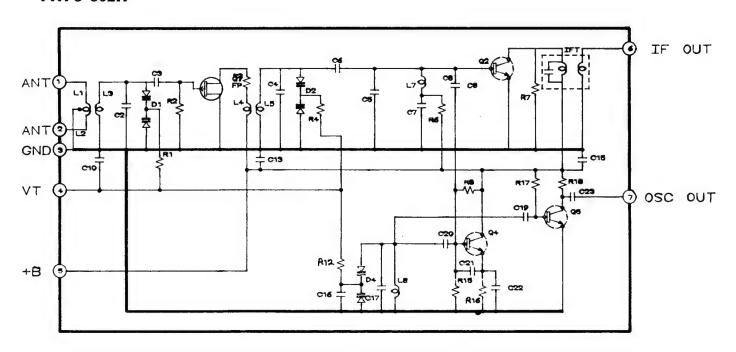
IC1001: LB1641 MOTOR DRIVE



1. FM FRONT. END(I. IB. BB) FTH 4-560H



2. FM FRONT. END(USA) FTH 3-502H

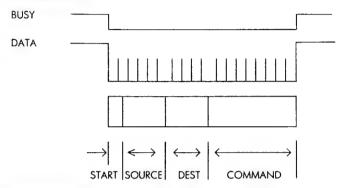


TIMING CHART

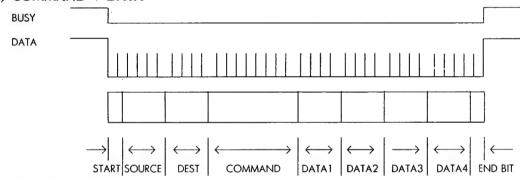
1. System Control Timing Format

Time Base is 560 µs

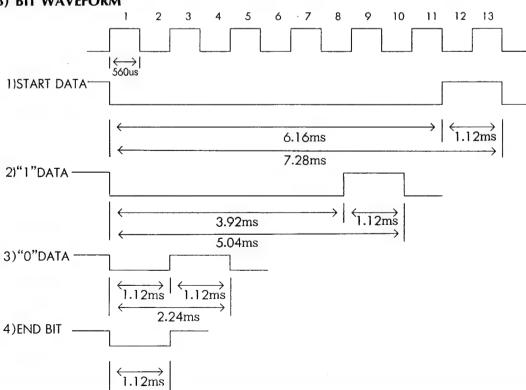
1) COMMAND



2) COMMAND + DATA

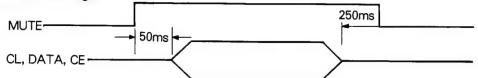


3) BIT WAVEFORM

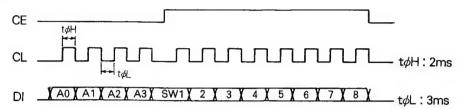


Tuner:

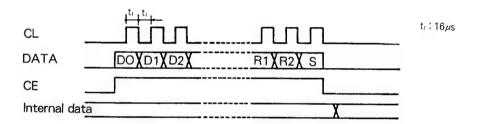
Function switch timing



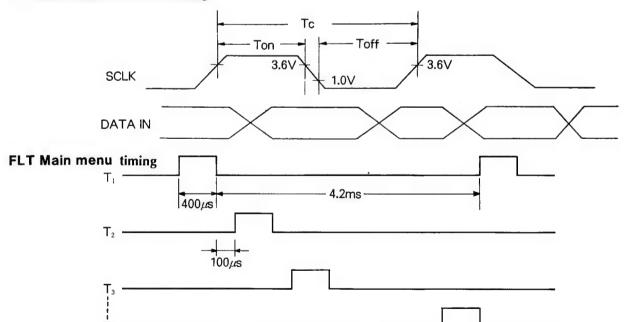
CE, CL, DI waveforms



PLL control timing

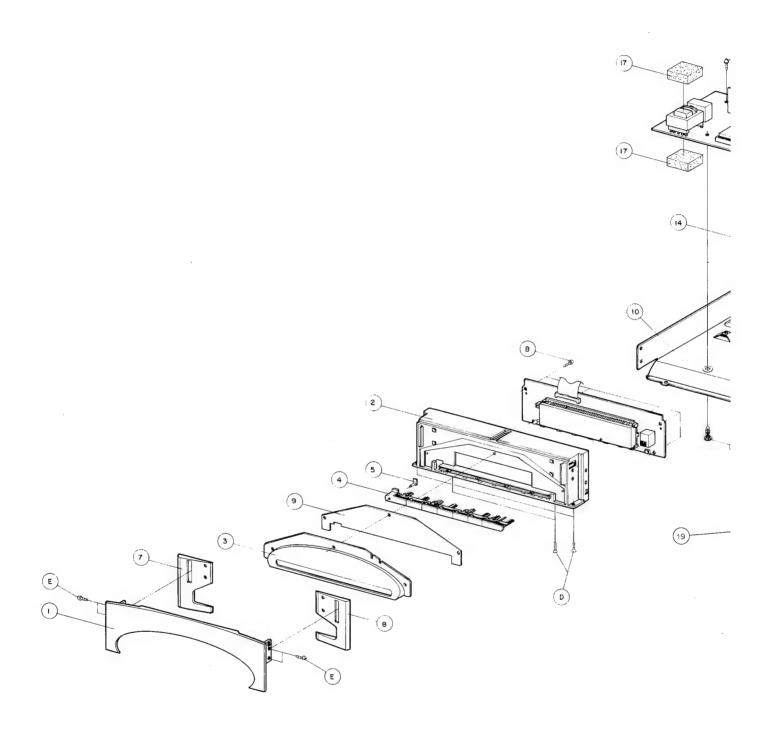


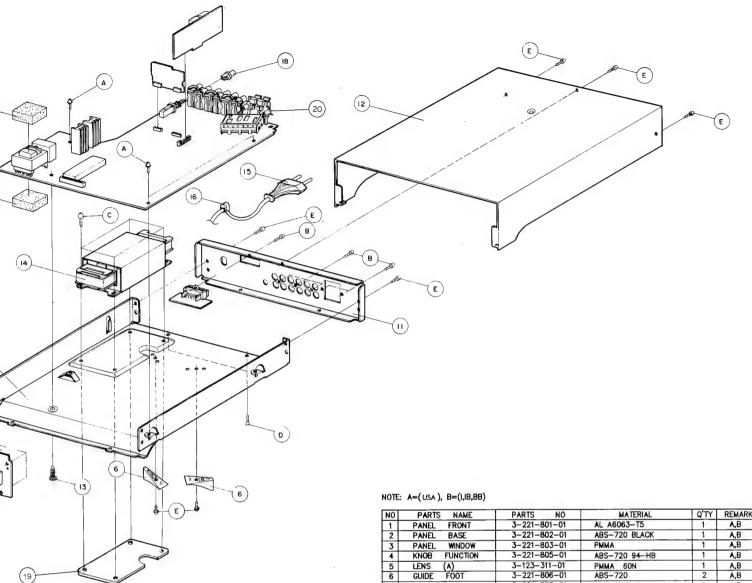
FLT sub menu control timing



EXPLODED VIEW

Tuner





NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO	MATERIAL	Q'TY	REMARK
1	PANEL FRONT	3-221-801-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
2	PANEL BASE	3-221-802-01	ABS-720 BLACK	1	A,B
3	PANEL WINDOW	3-221-803-01	PMMA	1	A,B
4	KNOB FUNCTION	3-221-805-01	ABS-720 94-HB	1	A,B
5	LENS (A)	3-123-311-01	PMMA 60N	1	A,B
6	GUIDE FOOT	3-221-806-01	ABS-720	2	A,B
7	FOOT L	3-221-807-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
8	FOOT R	3-221-808-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
9	FILTER	3-221-814-01	PVC TO.5 WINE COLOR	1	A,B
10	CHASSIS MAIN	3-221-809-02	SECC T1.0	1	A,B
11	PANEL REAR	3-222-101-02	SECC TO.8	1	Α
11	PANEL REAR	3-221-810-01	SECC TO.8	1	В
12	CASE BONNET	3-221-811-01	SECC TO.8	1	A,B
13	SUPPORT PCB	3-810-518-01	NYLON 66	1	A,B
14	POWER TRANS	2-131-491-01	120V 60Hz. DC(+,-) 18V	1	A
14	POWER TRANS	2-131-490-01	230V 50Hz. DC(+,-) 18V	1	В
15	CORD AC	2-221-124-02	NDG023-0	1	Α
15	CODR AC	2-211-109-02	NDG-009-0,VDE	1	В
16	BUSHING S/RELIEF	8-201-118-01	HEYCO SR15-1	1	Ä
16	BUSHING S/RELIEF	8-201-117-01	HEYCO SR14-1	1	В
17	CUSHION CHASSIS	3-810-333-01	RUBBER	2	A,B
18	KNOB PUSH	3-127-802-01	ABS-720	1	A,B
19	COVER SCREW	3-127-802-01	EVA GRAY T5.5X102X66	1	A,B
20	TERMINAL ANT	8-201-118-01	4P BLACK	1	A
20	TERMINAL ANT	2-155-742-01	75 OHM PAL+AM	1	A
A	SCREW	7-344-408-01	ATZ30P080FZK	3	A.B
â	SCREW	7-764-410-01	VBZ30P100FZK	6	A,B
C	SCREW	7-768-420-01	VBZ40P200FZK	4	A,B
b	SCREW	7-464-408-01	CBZ30P080FZK	6	A,B
E	SCREW	7-764-408-01	VBZ30P080FZK	21	A,B

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

TUNER T300

REF. No	Part No.	Description
▶: I, IB BB	₩: USA	Δ : SAFETY RELATED PARTS.
	PCB-1 MAIN P.C. BOARD	
	INTERGRATED CIRCUITS	
IC701	2600154011	LE1044, LC866012 CPU(μ-COM)
IC201	2441331721	LA1266 AM.FM IF DET.
IC401	2441330721	LM7001
IC301	2441353721	LA3401 MPX
IC1001	2441348721	LB1641 MOTOR DRIVER
IC502	244136172	LC7822 FUNCTION SELECTOR
IC501	244080731	GD4066B FUNCTION SELECTOR
∆ IC1	244121771	MC7812 REGULATOR (+12V)
⚠ IC2	244123171	KA7912 REGULATOR (-12V)
⚠ IC3	244143842	KA7806 REGULATOR (+6V)
	TRANSISTORS	
Q403, 405, 500	240011835	KTA1266
Q402	240211815	KTC3200
Q101, 102, 103	240210125	KTC3192
▶ Q201	240211135	KTC3198
Q601, 602, 603, 604, 701	240211135	KTC3198
Q2002	240610715	KSR2001
Q1, 2001	240610815	KSR1001
	FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR	
Q401	2404111451	2SK246Y
	DIODES	
D201, 202	2415080911	SVC321 SPA-D(VAR1-CAP)
△ D1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	2413581651	1N4003L
△ D11	242122035	IN 969B, 22V ZENER
D12	242108245	IN 756A, 8.2V ZENER
D402, 403	242110035	IN 758A, 10V ZENER
D1001, 501, 502	242105135	IN 751A, 5.1V ZENER
D401	242105655	IN 752A, 5.6V ZENER
₩ D3001, 3002	241017995	155133
13, 601, 602, 603, 604, 701, 702, 703, 704 711, 710, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	241017995	1SS133
	FILTERS	
F101	2138305011	SFE 10.7 MA8-HA(RED)
₩ F102, 103	2138305011	SFF 10.7 MA8-HA(RED)
► F102, 103	2138306011	SFE 10.7MS 3G-HA(RED)
F201	2138312011	SFU 450-B
F202	2138313011	BFU 450-C4N
F301	2138358011	CSB456F11 *
► F302	213852101	ANTIBODY
F303, 304	213851101	19KHz. MPX
▶ F0	213860901	BPMB6A 88-108MHz
		•
T203	212710901	M7ZN-KS29511N
T204	212943501	AM. OSC
T205	212712401	AM. IFT
T201	212974701	FM. DET1
T202	212974801	FM. DET2
L201	101122221	RC875, 2.2MH, 5%
L701, 702	103447035	RC875, 47μH, 5%
	CERAMIC TRIMMERS	
TC201, 202	21211701	CVCNO68200

REF. No	Part No.	Description
	RESISITORS	
RO, 3, 4, 700	111401025	1Ω , $^{1}/_{4}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R1003	111415025	15Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R1	111468225	6.8KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R2	111533225	3.3Ω , $\frac{1}{2}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R401	111422125	220 Ω , $^{1}/_{4}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R5, 6	111810025	10Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R313, 412, 417	111810125	100Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R202, 403, 405, 712, 730, 731	111810225	$1K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
► R120, 504, 720L	111810325	$10K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R201, 205, 206, 411, 505, 601, 504, 548	111810325	$10K$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
602, 701, 717, 721L ▶ R218, 320, 321	111810425	100KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R213, 214, 905, 906, 911, 914, 916, 918	111810425	$100K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
₩ R203	111812325	12KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R101	111812225	$1.2K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R102, 109	111818125	180Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R105, 110, 220, 408	111818225	1.8K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
▶ R219	111818325	$18K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R714	111818325	18KΩ, ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R100	111822025	22Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R409, 521, 523	111822125	220Ω, ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R104, 606, 607	111822225	2.2 K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, ± 5 %
► R314, 315	111815525	$1.5M\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R106, 407	111827125	270Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
▶ R203	111827325	$27K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R322, 323	111827425	270KΩ, $\frac{1}{8}$ W, ±5%
R107, 113, 901, 902, 907, 909, 910	111833125	330 Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, ± 5 %
R208, 306, 307, 308, 311	111833225	3.3 K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, ± 5 %
R503	111833325	33K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R103	111839552	3.9 K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R514, 515, 600	111847025	47Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R410, 1001, 1002	111847125	470Ω, / _s W, ±5%
▶ R211, 215	111847225	4.7 K Ω , $\frac{1}{6}$ W, ± 5 %
R112, 402, 604, 605, 708, 709, 710	111847225	4.7K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R324, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 715, 716	111847325	47KΩ, 1/ ₈ W, ±5%
※ R720H	111847325	47KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R603	111847425	470KΩ, 1/ ₈ W, ±5%
R608, 609 R404, 406	111847525	$4.7M\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R404, 406	111856925 111856025	5.6Ω, ½W, ±5% 56Ω, ½W, ±5%
R204, 114	111856025	56Ω, 1/ ₈ W, ±5%
R111	111856125	560Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
► R310, 549, 550, 740, 741	111856225	5.6KΩ, 1/ ₈ W, ±5%
R207	111868025	68Ω, ½W, ±5%
× 0214 215	111040425	680KΩ, ¹/₃W, ±5%
* R314, 315	111868425 111875125	750Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R501, 502 R520, 522	111875325	75K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R903, 904, 912, 913	111815125	150Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R211	111856325	56KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R210, 915, 917	111827225	2.7KΩ, ¹/₅W, ±5%
▶ R121	111868225	6.8KΩ, '/ ₈ W, ±5%
₩ R320, 321	111812425	120KΩ, $^{1}/_{8}W \pm 5\%$
* R3001, 3002	111522525	2.2M Ω , $^{1}/_{2}W \pm 5\%$
	SEMI FIXED RESISTORS	
VR201, 202	251247301	47 K Ω , 6MM(RH0615C)
VR301	251222401	220K Ω , 6MM(RH0615C)
	CAPACITORS	
C601, 602, 603	141610865	$0.1\mu F, \pm 20\%, 50V$ ELEC
C203, 208, 210, 214, 313, 314, 702, 703	141601065	1μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC
C302, 309, 310, 321, 505, 506	141310065	$10\mu F, \pm 20\%, 16V$ ELEC
515, 516, 604		
► C220, 226, 301	141310165	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, $16V$ ELEC
C228, 318, 405, 513, 517, 600	141310165	$100\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, $16V$ ELEC
C11, 401, 501, 503	141210165	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, $10V$ ELEC
C7	141510165	$100\mu F, \pm 20\%, 35V$ ELEC
C4, 5	141610165	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC
C315	141622865	0.22μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC
C8, 9	141322165	220μF, ±20%, 16V ELEC
C207	141622965	2.2μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC
C10	141333165	330 µF, ± 20%, 16V ELEC
C407, 408	141647865	$0.47\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 50\text{V}$ ELEC
C305	141647965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC

REF. No	Part No.	Description	
C13, 100, 211, 219, 1001, 2002	141347065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V	ELEC
C2001	141247165	$470\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 10\text{V}$	ELEC
C312	141668865	$0.68\mu F, \pm 20\%, 50V$	ELEC
∆ C1, 2	141522267	2200μ f, $\pm 20\%$, 35 V	ELEC
⇒ C901, 902, 905, 906, 912, 913	1599121451	120 PF, ±5%, 50V	MICA
※ 901, 902, 905, 906 912, 913	188612145	120PF $+80\% -20\% 50V$	CER
C3, 102, 204, 205, 409, 1002	175610395	0.01μ F, +80%20%, 50V	CER
C907, 1003	175610495	$0.1\mu F$, $+80\%$. -20% , $50V$	CER
C908, 909, 910, 911	188612145	120 PF, ±5%, 50V	CER
C227	188615145	150 PF, \pm 5%, 50V	CER
C410, 411	180618045	18 PF, ±5%, 50V	CER(CH)
▶ C219	175622395	0.022μ F , $+80\%$. -20% , 50 V	CER
C101, 104, 201, 202, 206, 209, 212, 213, 218	175622395	$0.022\mu\text{F}$, $+80\%$. -20% , 50V	CER
224, 225, 319, 402, 406, 502, 504, 514, 518, 707			O.F.P.
C304, 903, 904	188633145	330 PF, ±5%, 50V	CER
C303, 700, 420	175647395	$0.047\mu\text{F}$, $+80\%$. -20% , 50V	CER
※ 3001, 3002	175647395	$0.047 \mu\text{F} + 80\% - 20\% + 50\text{V}$	CER
% C307, 308	188668145	680 PF, ±5%, 50V	CER
► C307, 308	1886471	470 PF, ±5%, 50V	CER
C704	171668255	0.0068μ F, $\pm 10\%$, 50V	CER
△ ► C12	1998104011	0.01 μF 250V	CER
∆ *C12	199810107	0.01μF 250V°	CER
C412 (M)	150647345	0.047µF, 5%, 50V	MYL
C234(S)	153643141	430 PF, ±5%, 50V	PPP
C701	1991134011	DB-5R5D104	
	MISCELLANEOUS	72 141-	
X401	213810201	7.2 MHz CST 8.0 MTW	
X701 ► FRONT END	2138184011 212511801	FTH-560H	
	212511801	FTH3-502HA	
% FRONT END SW1	220237301	SPWN19	
CABLE CARD	216831701	30P, 150M	
WA1	216830701	30P, VERTICAL TYPE	
WA8	2138382011	2MM, 5P	
WA7	216838401	2MM, 9P	
WA9, 10	216847901	BMW250-05, 5P	
WA2	216848001	YMWO25-02, 2P	
WA6	216848201	YMWO25-03, 6P	
WA3	216845901	YW396-03AV, 2P	
WA4	216848101	YMW025~03 3P	
CABLE HOLDER	216300501	6P	
CNI	215857901	W-D0604#01	
RCA JACK *3	215561801	4P	
ANT	215574201	75 OHM, PAL +AM	
* ANT	215577801	4P BLACK	
HEATSINK *2	371070203	40MM	
⚠ ▶ REL	2140131011	VS-12MBU-5, 12V, 10A	
⚠ ※ REL	2140225021	JW1AFSN-DC12V	
IC SOCKET	215519401	WSD1F-64T(1.78MM) IC SOCKET	
⚠ FUSE HOLDER * 2	299911401	PBSP-H 0.3T	
↑ TRANS2	213147601	AC 230V 50Hz	
⚠ ¥ TRANS2	213136901	AC 120V 60Hz	
EARTH WIRE	289960101	1P 100MM	
TERMINAL WRAPPING * 6	215537701	NKC-007-B	
※ EARTH WIRE	289961501	IP 40MM	
PCB-	-2 MOTOR CONTROL P.C. BO	ARD	
	TRANSISTORS		
Q503, 504	240211134	KTC3198	
Q2003, 2004	240215425	2 SC 2878-B	
	RESISTORS		
R2001, 2002	111810325	10 KΩ, ½ W, ±5%	
R532, 534	111839125	390 Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$	
R541, 542	111847025	47 Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$	
R915, 917	111827225	2.7 KΩ, ¹ / ₈ W, ±5%	
R533, 536	111410225	1KΩ, 1/4 W, ±5%	
R528, 529	111810225	1 KΩ, '/ ₈ W, ±5%	
R531, 537	111815425	150 KΩ, 1/s W, ±5%	
R530, 535	111891325	91 K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$	
	CAPACITORS		FIEC
C519, 520	141310065	$10\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, $16V$	ELEC
C541, 544	141310165	$100\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V}$	ELEC
C1003	175610495	$0.1\mu\text{F}$, $+80\%$, -20% , 50	CER
C542, 543	175622395	$0.022\mu\text{F}$, $+80\%$, -20% , 50 $6.8\mu\text{F} \pm 20\%$, 50V	CER ELEC
C530, 531	141668965	0.0pm ± 2070, 004	LLEC

MISCELLANEOUS

M1 2501384011 **EUW MOF F25, A54** WA8-A 2168389011 2MM, 5P WA7-A 2168391011 2MM, 9P

REF. No Part No. Description

PCB-3 BUFFER AMP P.C. BOARD

RESISTORS

R621, 622 111822125 220 Ω , $^1/_8$ W, $\pm 5\%$ R623, 625 111847225 4.7K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$ 75KΩ, $^{1}/_{8}$ W, ± 5 % 111875325 R624, 626

CAPACITORS

ELEC C623, 624, 626, 627 141310065 10 μ F, \pm 20%. 16V ELEC 47 μ F, \pm 20%, 16V 141347065 C621, 622 33 PF, 50% 50V CER C625, 628 188633045

INTERGRATED CIRCUITS

IC601 244123671 KA4558C

MISCELLANEOUS

216847801 BMH250-05R, 5P WA9-A, WA10-A

PCB-4 CONTROL P.C. BOARD

INTERGRATED CIRCUITS

IC801 24404F14011 MSC1937-01

TRANSISTORS

KSR1001 Q801, 802, 803 240610815

DIODES

RESISTORS

241017995 155133 D810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817

818, 819

 100Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$ R807,841 111810125 R804 111810325 10KΩ, 1/8 W, ±5% $12K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$ R806 111812325 111818025 18Ω 1/8 W, ±5% R801 R802, 803 111822325 $22K\Omega$ ½ W, $\pm 5\%$ $330\,\Omega$ $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm\,5\%$ 111833125 R805 R808, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817 111847325 $47K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$

818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 824, 825 826, 827, 828, 828, 830, 831, 832, 833

834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840

141347065 CEA 47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16VC804 FIFC C802, 803 141447065 CEA 47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V ELEC

CAPACITORS

MISCELLANCEOUS

\$801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808 22089901 177-620-002 FLT 214325501 24-MT-01GK WAI-A 216828901 30P, ANGLE TYPE REMOTE KRM-91M(38KHz) 212581601 FLT HOLDER 322180401 ABS LD812 241918335 R54MC F07 CABLE HOLDER 216300301

EARTH WIRE 289960101 1P 100MM

PCB-5 RIBBON P.C. BOARD

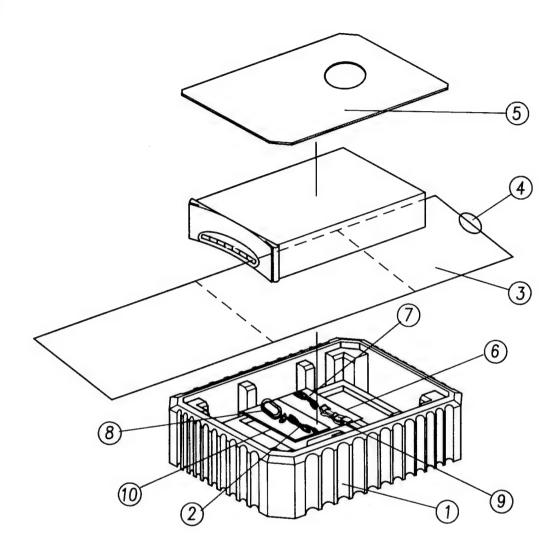
WA5 216846901 13P BLACK WA6 216848201 YMW 025-06 6P CABLE HOLDER 216300501 6P 2998225011 TIA/250V FUSE * 2

MISCELLANCEOUS

⚠ ► TRANSI 213149001 AC230V 50HZ **⚠** * TRANS1 AC120V60HZ 213149101

PACKING DRAWING

Tuner



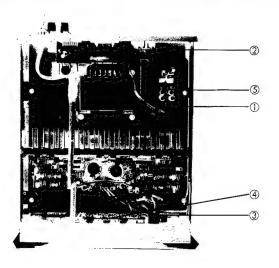
NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY
1	PAD BOTTOM	3-127-916-01	1
2	PIN CORD	2-212-141-01	2
3	SHEET POLY	3-324-029-01	1
4	STICKER SET	3-819-817-01	1
5	INNER LID	3-324-019-01	1
6	BAG POLY	3-219-009-01	1
7	ANT FM	2-213-103-01	1
8	LOOP ANTENNA AM	2-213-353-02	1
9	CONNECTOR ASS'Y	2-159-978-02	1
10	MANUAL SHEET	3-221-823-01	1

AMPLIFIER SECTION

2 HK-A300

INTERNAL VIEW

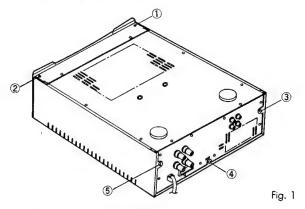
TOP VIEW



- ① PCB-1 Main p.c.board
- ② PCB-2 Power Transformer p.c.board
- 3 PCB-3 Control p.c.board
- 4 PCB-4 Control p.c.board
- 3 Power Transformer.

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

1 TOP Cover Removal



- 1. Remove screws ① to ⑤ in Fig. 1
- 2. Remove the top cover

2 Bottom Cover Removal

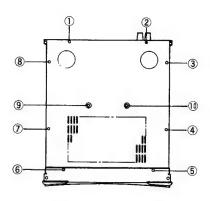


Fig. 2

1. Remove screws 1 to 1, and then remove the bottom cover in Fig. 2

3 Rear Panel Removal

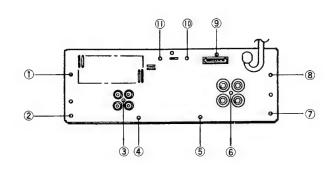


Fig. 3

1. Remove screws ① to ①, and then remove the rear panel in Fig.3

4 1 PCB-7 (Power Trans Former PCB) Removal

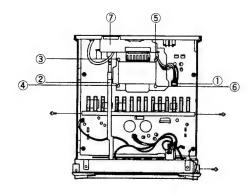


Fig. 4

- 1. Remove the rear panel in Fig. 3 (Refer to step 3)
- 2. Remove connector ①, Remove Switch rod ② from speaker selector switch

5 PCB-6 (Main PCB) Removal

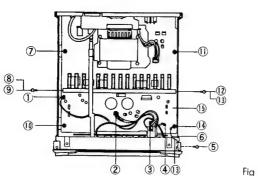
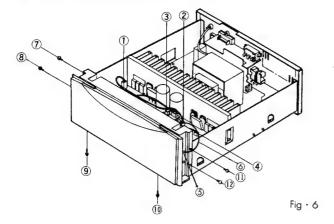


Fig · 5

- 1. Remove the pcb-2(Refer to step 4)
- 2. Remove connectors ① to ④ in Fig. 5
- 3. Remove screws 3 , and then until the ground wire 6 in Fig. 5

6 Front Panel Assembly Removal



- 1. Remove connectors ① to ④ in Fig \cdot 6
- 2. Remove screws §, and then until the ground wire § in Fig. 6
- assembly by pulling it toward you gently.

7 PCB-2, 7 (Control PCB) Removal.

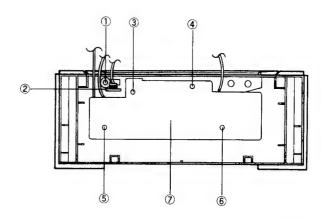


Fig · 7

- 1. Remove the front panel assembly from the unit in Fig \cdot 6 (Refer to step 6)
- 2. Remove serews ①, and then remove the pcb-3 ② in Fig. 6
- 3. Remove screws 3 to 6, and then remove the pcb-4 7 in Fig. 6

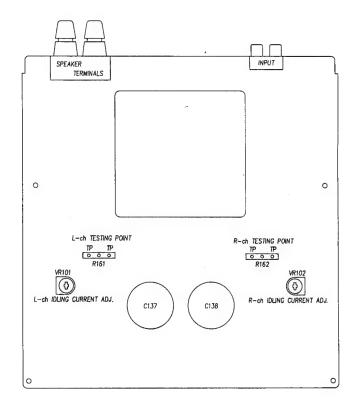
ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Amplifier: A-300

- Conditions: Set the Volume control of Tuner to minimum.
 - Set the Speaker switches to "off" position.
 - Make the adjustment at a room temperature of 77°F
 - After the Power Switch of Tuner is pushed on, Wait for 60 minutes before measuring to be sure of the most stable operation.
- △ NOTE: Power amplifier can be serviced without TUNER by shorting Points PIN No. AC1 and JUMPER WIRE No.
 - DC OFFSET VOLTAGE should be less then 100mV after POWER ON 12sec.

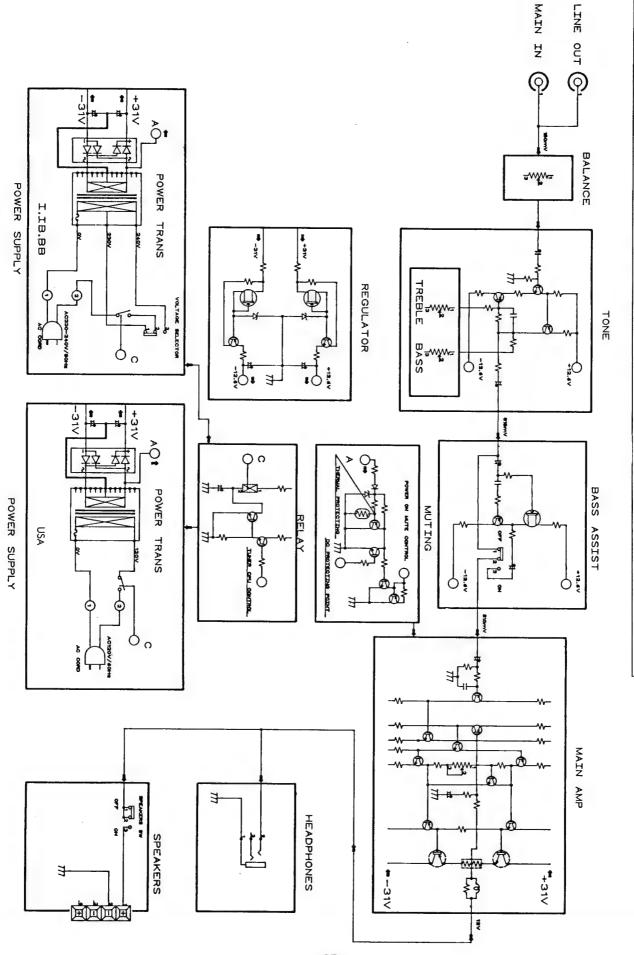
IDLING CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	Connection Equipments	Adjustment	FOR
1	Connect the Digital Volt Meter to	VR101(L-Ch)	$26 \text{mV} \pm 2 \text{mV}$
	both side of R161		
2	Connect the Digital Volt Meter to	VR102(R-ch)	26mV±2mV
	both side of R162		



A300 Adjustment point

A-300 AMPLIFIER BLOCK DIAGRAM



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Amplifier: A300

TONE CONTROLS.

Fig 1 shows the basic tone control circuit. The tone amplifier is a DC-coupled amplifier

The tone circuit consistitutes INPUT small signal Transistor (Q201) OUTPUT small signal Transistor (Q205) and CONSTANT current Transistor (Q203). Tone control (Bass, Treble) is accomplished by providing the tone amplifier NFB circuit with a frequency selective characteristic. (Bass:50Hz, Treble:10kHz)

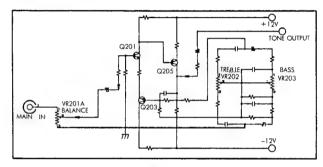


Fig. 1

POWER AMPLIFIER SECTION

The basic circuit arrangement of the power amplifier is shown in Fig 3. The first stage is a differential amplifier comprising PNP two transistors ($Q103,\ 107$).

The pre-drive stage consists of ultra low capacitance transistors (Q113, Q115).

The power stage bias voltage is supplied by the transistor (Q117). The power stage consists of drive transistors (Q119, Q121) and power transistors (Q125, Q127).

BASS ASSIST

Fig 2 shows the BASS ASSIST circuit.

The BASS ASSIST circuit consists of CONSTANT current F. E. T (Q207) and small signal transistors (Q209, Q211).

This curcuit is active low cut filter. (Accent frequency is 55Hz).

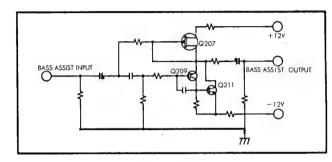


Fig. 2

The power amplifer has a over-output current protection circuit. If current exceeding the specification flows through Q125 & Q127(L-ch), Q123 & Q135 Will conduct. As result Q133 will switch OFF, and the mute line will go low(MUTE). The thermal protection circuit consists of Transistors (Q134, Q138) and posistor PO 101. When heat sink temperature exceeds $95^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$, Q136 & Q134 switch ON and the MUTE line goes low(MUTE).

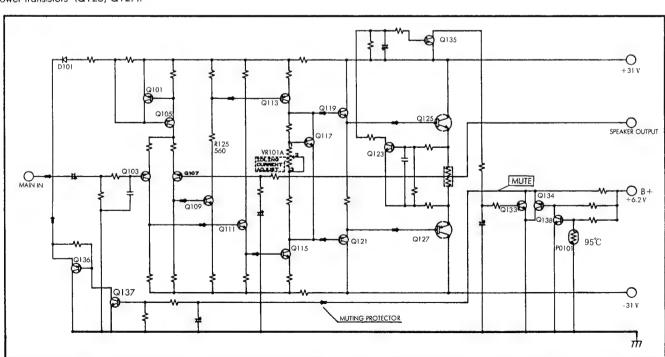
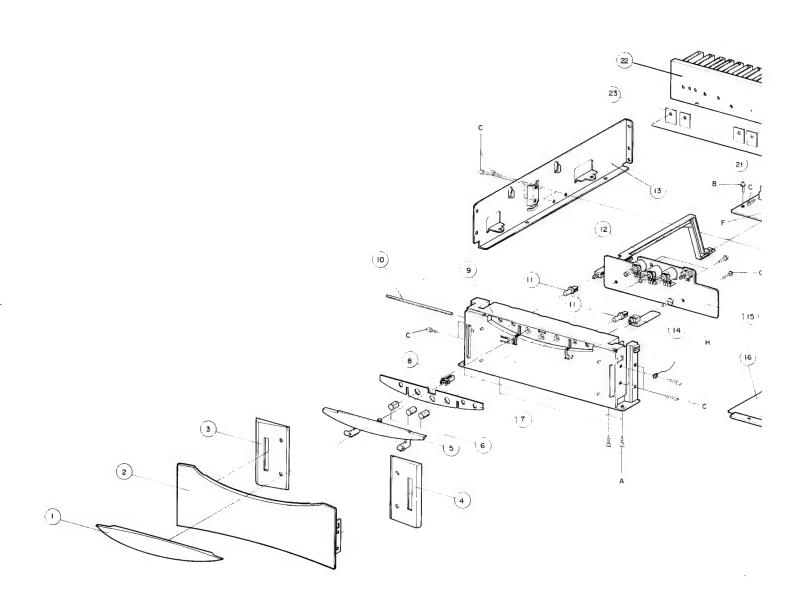
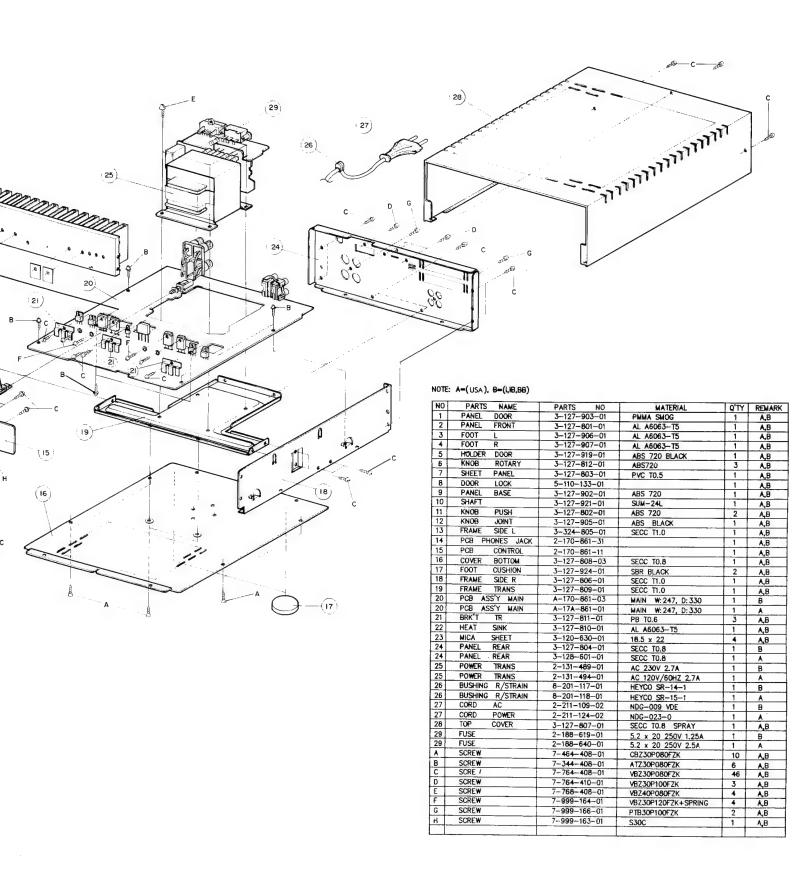


Fig. 3

EXPLODED VIEW

Amplifier: A300





ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Amplifier A300

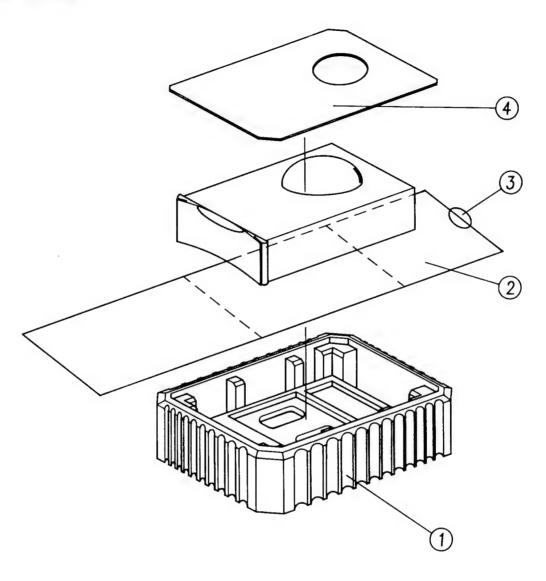
Ref. No	Part No.	Description
	CHASSIS MISCELLANEOUS	
⚠ Pì	221110902	AC LINE CORD (I, IB, BB)
	221112402	AC LINE CORD (USA)
△ T1	213148901	POWER TRANSFORMER (I, IB, BB)
	213149401	POWER TRANSFORMER (USA)
⚠ FU301	218861901	FUSE T1.25A/250V (I, IB, BB)
_,550	218864001	FUSE F2.5A/250V (USA)
	PCB-1 MAIN (P.C. BOARD)	
	RESISTOR	
⚠ R161, 162	139021401	0.22Ω , 5W+5W
⚠ R165, 166	114110023	10Ω , 1W, $\pm 5\%$
⚠ R185, 186	114168123	680Ω, IW±5%
⚠ R183, 184	130447925	4.7Ω , $1/4W$, $\pm 5\%$ FUSE
⚠ R141, 142, 147, 148	130447025	47Ω, 1/4W, ±5% FUSE
△ R177, 178	130433125	330Ω, 1/4W, ±5% FUSE
⚠ R163, 164	130410025	10Ω , 1/4W, ±5% FUSE
R167, 174	111410425	100KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R109, 110	111410325	10KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R159, 160	111410325	
R113, 114, 115, 116, 135, 136	111415225	1KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R143, 144, 145, 146	111473225	1,5K Ω , 1/4W, \pm 5% 22K Ω , 1/4W, \pm 5%
R169		
R101, 102	111422225	2.2KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R179, 180	111822225	2.2KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R131, 132	111422025	22 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R119, 120	111427225	2.7KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
	111427125	270 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R103, 104, 107, 108, 170	111433325	33KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R176, 187	111433225	3.3KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R105, 106, 155, 156 R149, 150	111433125	330 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R177	111436325	36KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
	111439225	3.9KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R153, 154, 172, 173, 175	111447225	4.7KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R111, 112, 117, 118, 178	111447125	470 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130	111456125	560 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R133, 134, 139, 140	111456025	56 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R168, 171	111468325	68KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R158	111482125	820 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R151, 152	111482025	82 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R157 R137, 138	111491125	910 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
K137, 136	111439125	390 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
VIII.01 100	CONTROLS	
VR101, 102	251247101	470Ω
	CAPACITOR	
C129, 142	141601065	1μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C115, 116	141310065	$10\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C140, 141	141610065	$10\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C130	141210165	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10 V, ELEC
C131, 132, 133, 134	141422165	220μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C103, 104	141247065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, ELEC
C119, 120	141447965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C109, 110, 111, 112, 135, 136	141647065	$47\mu\text{F}$, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C111, 112	141147165	470μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 6.3V, ELEC
△ C137, 138	199113101	6800μF, ±20%, 50V, ELEC
△ C139	1998104011	10000pF, ±5% 250V (I, IB, BB)
22 4707	199810107	10000PF. ±5% 250V (USA)
C117 119	159910145	100PF. ±5% 100V (I, IB, BB)
C117, 118		
C143 144 145 146 140 150	188610145	100PF. ±5% 50V (USA)
C143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 150	175610495	100000pF, ±80%,-20% 50V (I. IB. BB)
C127, 128, 101, 102, 147, 148	159915145	150PF. ±5%, 100V (I. IB. BB)
C113, 114	188605015	5pF, ±5%, 50V
C105, 106	159968045	680PF. ±5% 100V (I. IB. BB)
	188668045	680PF. ±5% 50V (USA)

REF. No	Part No.	Description
C123, 124, 125, 126	150610445	100000pF, 5% 50V
C121, 122	150668345	47000pf, 5% 50V
	TRANSISTORS	
△ Q125, 126	240310321	KTD718-0
△ Q127, 128	240110811	KTB688-0
Q115, 116	2402116411	2SC3787S
Q113, 114	2400117411	2SA1477S
Q119, 120	240217321	KTC4370Y
Q121, 122	240015121	KTA1659Y
△ Q130	240310621	KTD1351Y
△ Q129	240110321	KTB988Y
Q117, 118, 133, 138	240211135	KTC3198GR
Q101, 102, 105, 106, 134	240011835	KTC1266GR
Q109, 110, 111, 112, 123, 124, 137	240011825	KTC3200BL
Q103, 104, 106, 107, 135, 136	240011425	KTC1268BL
	F.E.T	
Q131, 132	2404118151	2SK373
	DIODES	
⚠ D107	2413091671	PBL403
△ D106	2413581651	1N403L
D101, 102	241017995	1SS133
△ D103, 104	242113035	ZENER, 1N964, 13V
△ D105	242106245	ZENER, 1N753, 6.2V
	COILS	
L101, 102	212930501	0.7μH
	MISCELLANEOUS	
P0101	2505121011	POSISTOR
\$101	220237301	PUSH SWITCH
SPEAKER TERMINAL	215577701	103H SWIICH
INPUT JACK	215561801	
WA104	216813401	WAFER 3P
	216812201	WAFER 3P
WA103, 105 WA101, 102	216812301	WAFER 4P
LUG	289960701	EARTH WIRE
PCB-	-2 CONTROL P.C. BOARD	
	CONTROLS	
VR201	250122021	250KΩ, MN
VR202, 203	250121901	100KΩ, 20C
	RESISTORS	
R249, 250, 207, 208	111810425	100KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R251, 252	111810325	10KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R217, 218, 221, 222	111810225	$1K\Omega$, $1/8W$, $\pm 5\%$
R219, 220, 239, 240	111810125	100 Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R201, 202	111812225	1.2KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R215, 216, 207, 208	111815425	150KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R209, 210	111815325	15KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
	111822425	220KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R237, 238		
R231, 232 R229, 230	111822225	2.2K Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5% 220 Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
	111822125	
R211, 212	111827125	2.7KΩ, 1/8W, ±5% 270KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R223, 224	111827425	
R213, 214, 225, 226, 245, 248	111833125	330 Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R203, 204	111839125	390 Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R205, 206, 235, 236	111847325	47KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R243, 244, 246, 247	111847925	4.7 Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R241, 242	111856225	5.6KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R227, 228	111882025	82 Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R233, 234	111833025	33 Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%

REF. No	Part No.	Description
	CAPACITORS	
C219, 220	141610865	0.1 µF, ±20%, 50V ELEC
C205, 206	141622965	$2.2\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 50\text{V ELEC}$
C211, 212, 213, 214	141322065	22\(\mu \text{F}\), \(\pm \text{20\%}\), 16V ELEC
C223, 224	141647865	0.47 \(\mu \), \(\pm \) 20%, 50V ELEC
C217, 218, 226, 227	141347065	$47\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V ELEC}$
C210, 209	150615441	150000pF, ±5%, 50V
C207, 208	150627345	27000pF, ±5%, 50V
C201, 202	150636345	36000pF, ±5%, 50V
C221, 222	150647345	47000pF, ±5%, 50V
C203, 204	150668245	6800pF, ±5%, 50V
C215, 216	188633045	33pF, ±5%, 50V
C228, 229	188610045	10pF, ±5%, 50V
	TRANSISTORS	
Q201, Q202	240211135	KTC3198GR
Q203, 204, 205, 206	240011835	KTA1266GR
Q211, 212	240211825	KTC3200BL
Q209, 210	240011425	KTC1268BL
	F.E.T	
Q207, 208	2404111351	2SK246GR
	MISCELLANEOUS	
\$201	220219801	PUSH SWITCH
CW103	215988902	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 3P
CW101	215979001	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 4P
CW102	215989202	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 4
	PCB-3 POWER RELAY P.C. BO	ARD
	RESISTOR	
R304	1114110023	10Ω, 1W
R303	111815225	1.5K Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
R301	111847225	4.7K Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
	CAPACITOR	
C301	141901065	1μ F, 20%, 100V, ELEC
C302	1998104011	10000pF, ±5%, 250V (I.IB.BI
	199810107	10000pF, ±5%. 250V (USA)
	TRANSISTORS	
Q301, 302	240211135	KTC3198GR
	DIODE	
D301	241017995	188133
BY201	RELAY	
RY301	214022502	JW1AFSN-DC12V
\$301	MISCELLANEOUS	DURG NAME TO
CW104	219017901	SLIDE SWITCH
C	215998201	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 3P
	PCB-4 HEADPHONES P.C. BOA	ARD
PHONES JACK CW105	215565001	3P MINI JACK

PACKING DRAWING ,

Amplifier: A-300

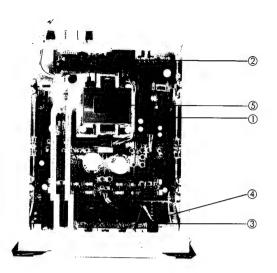


NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY
1	PAD BOTTOM	3-127-916-01	1
2	SHEET POLY	3-324-029-01	1
3	STICKER SET	3-819-817-01	1
4	INNER LID	3-324-019-01	1

3 HK-A500

INTERNAL VIEW

TOP VIEW



- ① PCB-1 Main p.c.board
- ② PCB-2 power Transformer p.c.board
- 3 PCB-3 Control p.c.board
- PCB-4 Control p.c.board
- ⑤ Power transformer

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

1 TOP Cover Removal

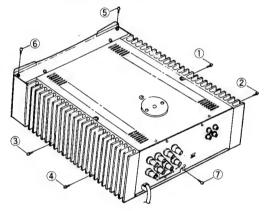


Fig. 1

- 1. Remove screws ① to ② in Fig. 1
- 2. Remove the top cover

2 Bottom Cover Removal

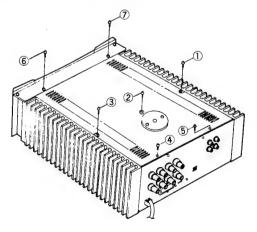


Fig. 2

 ι . Remove screws ① to ② in Fig. 2, and then remove the bottom cover.

3 Rear Panel Removal

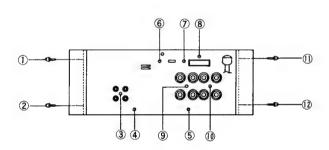


Fig. 3

1. Remove screws 1 to 2 in Fig. 3, and then remove the rear panel

4 PCB-5 (Power Trans Former PCB)Removal

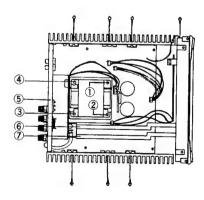


Fig. 4

- 1. Remove the rear panel in Fig.3 (Refer to step 3)
- 2. Remove screws 1 to 4 in Fig. 4, and then remove the pcb-2 3 with the power transformer
- 3. Remove switch rods 6 to 7 and speaker selector switch in Fig. 4

5 PCB-18 (Main PCB) Removal

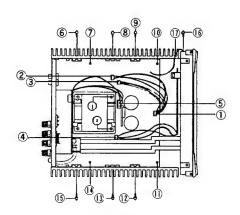
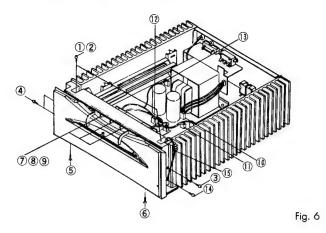


Fig · 5

- 1. Remove the pcb-2 and power trans (Refer to step 4).
- 2. Remove connectors ① to ⑤ in Fig \cdot 5 , and then remove screws ⑥ to ⑤
- 3. Remove screw 1 in Fig \cdot 5, and then until the ground wire 1
- 4. Remove the pcb-(8) Fig. 5

6 Front Panel Assembly Removal



- 1. Remove the rotary knobs 7 to 9 in Fig. 6
- 2. Remove connectors 10 to 13 in Fig. 6
- 4. Remove screws ① to ③ in Fig \cdot 6, and then remove the front panel assembly by pulling it toward you gently.

7 PCB-2, 7 (Control PCB) Removal.

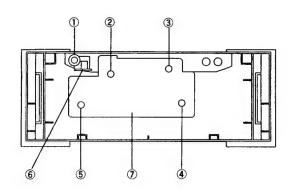


Fig · 7

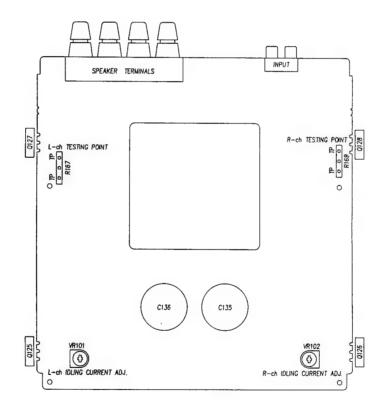
- 1. Remove the front panel assembly (Refer to step (a))
- 2. Remove screw ①, in Fig 7, and then remove pcb-3 ⑥
- 3. Remove screws ② to ③ , in Fig. 7, and then remove pcb-4 ⑦

Amplifier: A500

- Conditions: Set the Volume control of Tuner to minimum.
 - Set the Speaker switches to "off" position.
 - Make the adjustment at a room temperature of 77°F
 - After the Power Switch of Tuner is pushed on, Wait for 60 minutes before measuring to be sure of the most stable operation.
- △ NOTE: Power amplifier can be serviced without TUNER by shorting Points PIN No. AC2 and JUMPER WIRE No.
 - DC OFFSET VOLTAGE should be less then 100mV after POWER ON 12sec.

IDLING CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

STEP	Connection Equipments	Adjustment	FOR
1	Connect the Digital Volt Meter to	VR101(L-ch)	26mV±2mV
	both side of R167		
2	Connect the Digital Volt Meter to	VR102 (R-ch)	26mV±2mV
	both side of R168		



A 500 Adjustment point

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Amplifier: A-500

TONE CONTROLS.

Fig 1 shows the basic tone control circuit. The tone amplifier is a DC-coupled amplifier

The tone circuit consistitutes INPUT small signal Transistor (Q201) OUTPUT small signal Transistor (Q205) and CONSTANT current Transistor (Q203). Tone control (Bass, Treble) is accomplished by providing the tone amplifier NFB circuit with a frequency selective characteristic. (Bass:50Hz, Treble:10kHz)

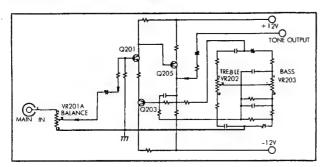


Fig. I

POWER AMPLIFIER SECTION

The basic circuit arrangement of the power amplifier is shown in Fig 3. The first stage is a differential amplifier comprising PNP two transistors (Q103, 107).

The pre-drive stage consists of ultra low capacitance transistors (Q113, Q115).

The power stage bias voltage is supplied by the transistor (Q117). The power stage consists of drive transistors (Q119, Q121) and power transistors (Q125, Q127).

BASS ASSIST

Fig 2 shows the BASS ASSIST circuit.

The BASS ASSIST circuit consists of CONSTANT current F. E. T (Q207) and small signal transistors (Q209, Q211).

This curcuit is active low cut filter. (Accent frequency is 55Hz).

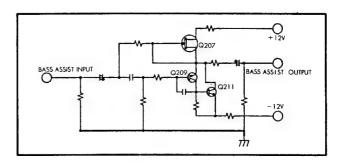
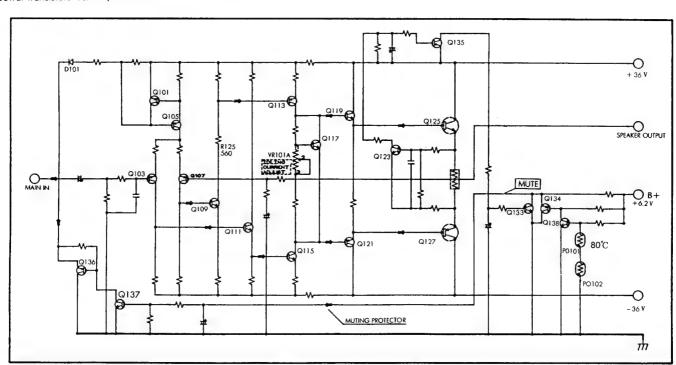


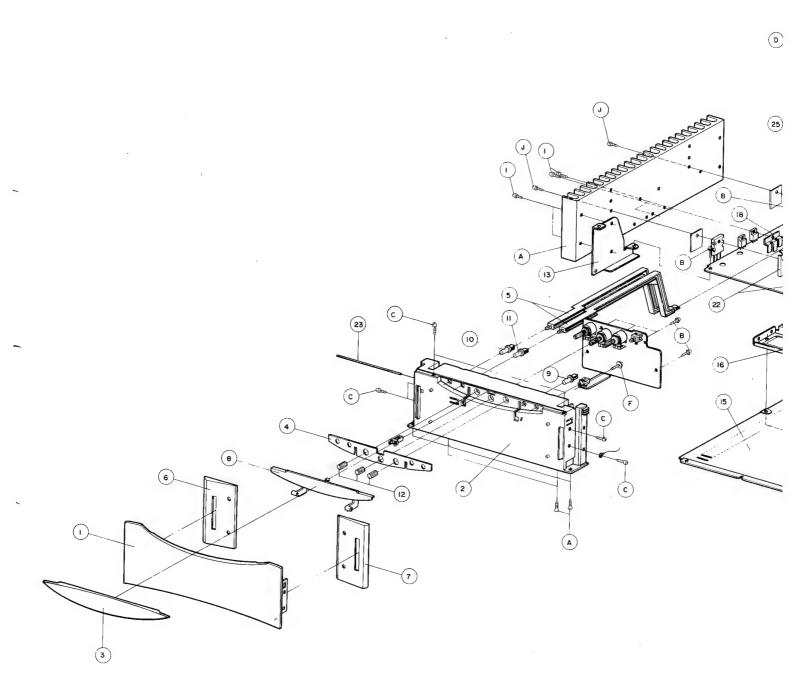
Fig. 2

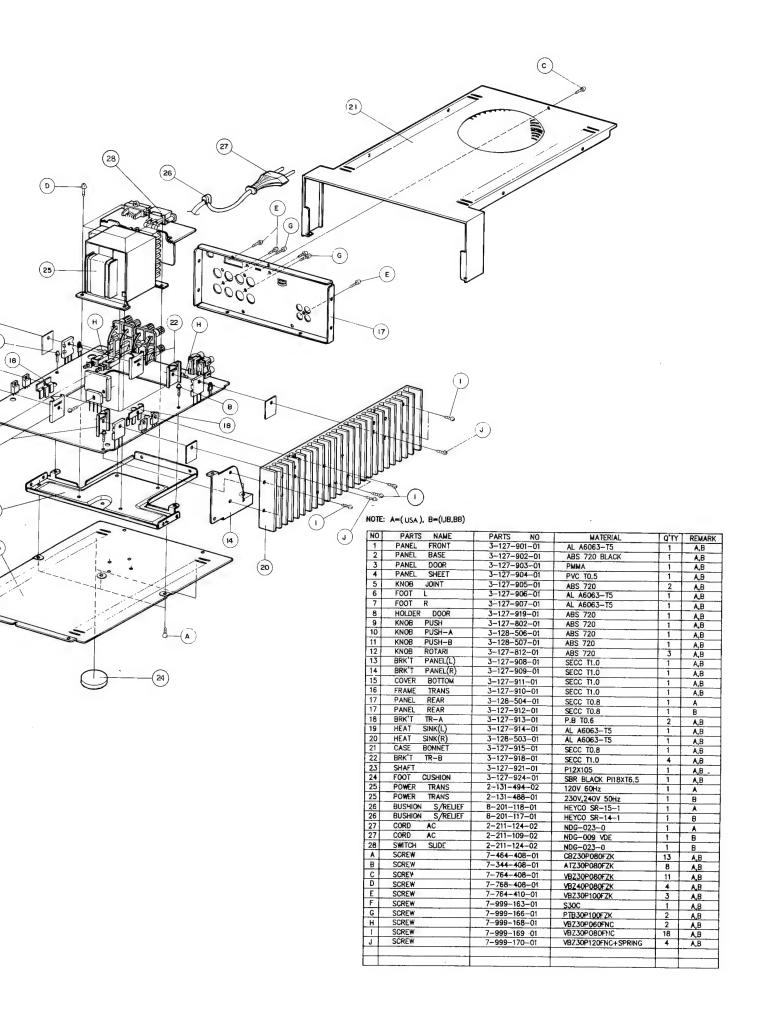
The power amplifer has a over-output current protection circuit. If current exceeding the specification flows through Q125 & Q127(L-ch), Q123 & Q135 Will conduct. As result Q133 will switch OFF, and the mute line will go low(MUTE). The thermal protection circuit consists of Transistors (Q134, Q138) and posistors (PO 101, PO 102). When heat sink temperature exceeds 80° C, Q136 & Q134 switch ON and the MUTE line goes low(MUTE).



EXPLODED VIEW

Amplifier: A 500





ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Amplifier A500

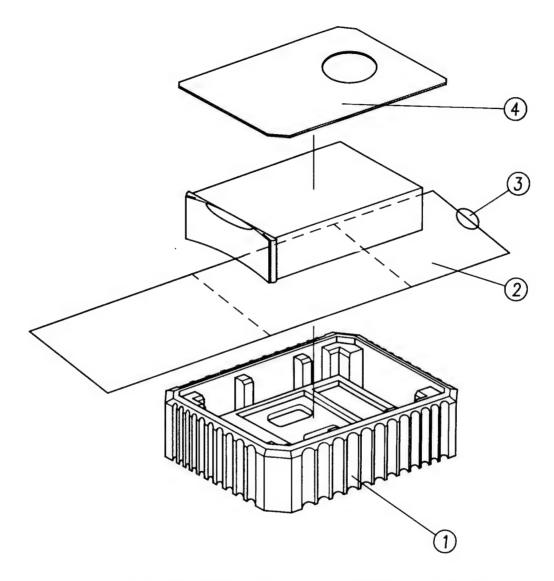
REF. No	Part No.	Description
	CHASSIS MISCELLANEOUS	
⚠ P1	221110902	AC LINE CORD (I, IB, BB)
A	221112402	AC LINE CORD (USA)
∆ 11 .	213148801	POWER TRANSFORMER (I, IB, BB)
A runni	213149301	POWER TRANSFORMER (USA)
⚠ FU301	218862501	FUSE T1.6A/250V (I, IB, BB)
	218865501	FUSE F3.5A/125V (USA)
	PCB-1 MAIN P.C. BOARD	
A 0147 140	RESISTOR	
⚠ R167, 168 ♠ R171, 173, 173, 174	139021401	0.22Ω , $5W+5W$
△ R171, 172, 173, 174 ♠ R401, 403	114110023	10Ω, 1W, ±5%
⚠ R401, 402 ⚠ R179, 180	114168123	680Ω, 1W±5%
△ R145, 146, 151, 152	130447925	4.7Ω , $1/4W$, $\pm 5\%$ FUSE
△ R177, 178	130447025	47Ω , 1/4W, \pm 5% FUSE
R184	130433125	330 Ω , 1/4W, $\pm 5\%$ FUSE
R188	111810425	100KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R111, 112	111410425 111410325	100KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R101, 102	111810225	10KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R163, 164	111410225	1KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R115, 116, 117, 118, 135, 136, 139, 140	111415225	1KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R147, 148, 149, 150	111822325	1.5KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R181	111822225	22KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R175, 176	111422025	2.2KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R121, 122	111427125	22 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R105, 106, 109, 110, 153, 154	111433325	270 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R190	111833225	33KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R107, 108, 159, 160	111433125	3.3K Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
R141, 142	111439125	330 Ω , 1/4W, \pm 5% 390 Ω , 1/4W, \pm 5%
R193	111839225	3.9KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R191	111439225	3.9KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R186, 187	111847225	4.7KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R157, 158, 189	111447225	4.7KΩ, 1/4W, ±5%
R113, 114, 119, 120, 192	111447125	470 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R182	111847325	47KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134	111456125	560Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R137, 138, 143, 144	111456025	56Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R183, 185	111868325	68KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R155, 156	111882025	82 Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R161, 162	111491125	910 Ω , 1/4W, $\pm 5\%$
V0101 100	CONTROLS	
VR101, 102	251247101	470Ω
	CAPACITOR	
C146, 147	141601065	1μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C119, 120	141310065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C144, 145	141610065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C148	141210165	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10 V, ELEC
C129, 130, 131, 132	141422165	220μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C105, 106	141347065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C123, 124	141447965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C113, 114, 115, 116, 133, 134	141647065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C111, 112	141147165	470 μ F, \pm 20%, 6.3V, ELEC
△ C135, 136	1991129011	8200µF, ±20%, 63V, ELEC
⚠ C143	1998104011	10000PF. ±5%, 250V (I, IB, BB)
	199810107	10000PF. ±5%, 250V (USA)
C121, 122	159910145	100PF. ±5%, 100V (I, IB, BB)
	188610145	100pF, ±5%, 50V (USA)
C709, 710	175610495	100000pF, + 80%, -20%, 50V
C701, 702, 705, 706, 707, 708, 721, 722	159915145	150PF. ±5%, 100V (I, IB, BB)
C117, 118	180602015	2pF, ±5%, 50V
C107, 108	159968045	680PF. ±5%, 100V (I, IB, BB)
	188668045	$68pF$, $\pm 5\%$, $50V$ (USA)
C125, 126	188668045 150668345	68pF, ±5%, 50V (USA) 68000pF, 5% 50V

REF. No	Part No.	Description
	TRANSISTORS	
∆ Q125, 126	2402167111	2SC3280
△ Q127, 128	2400148111	2SA1301
Q115, 116	2402116411	2SC3787S
Q113, 114	2400117411	2SA1477S
Q119, 120	240217321	KTC4370Y
Q121, 122	240015121	KTA1659Y
∆ Q129	240310621	KTD1351Y
∆ Q130	240110321	KTB988Y
Q117, 118, 133, 138	240211135	KTC3198GR
Q101, 102, 105, 106, 134	240011835	KTC1266GR
Q109, 110, 111, 112, 123, 124, 137	240011825	KTC3200BL
Q103, 104, 107, 108, 135, 136	240011425	KTA1268BL
	F.E.T	
Q131, 132	2404118151	2SK373
	DIODES	
∆ D107	2413621611	PBU603
∆ D106	2413581651	1N4003L
D101, 102	241017995	155133
△ D103, 104	242113035	ZENER, 1N964, 13V
⚠ D105	242106245	ZENER, 1N753, 6.2V
	COILS	
L101, 102	212930501	0.7 <i>µ</i> H
	MISCELLANEOUS	
PO101, 102	2505121011	POSISTOR
\$101, 102	220237301	PUSH SWITCH
SPEAKER TERMINAL	215577601	
INPUT JACK	215561801	
WA105	216813401	WAFER 3P
WA103, 104	216812201	WAFER 3P
WA101, 102	216812301	WAFER 4P
LUG	289960701	EARTH WIRE
	PCB-2 CONTROL P.C. BOA	RD
	CONTROLS	
VR201	250122021	250KΩ, MN
VR202, 203	250121901	100KΩ, 20C
	RESISTORS	
R251, 252	111810425	100KΩ, 1/8W, ± 59
R237, 238	111810325	10K Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R217, 218, 221, 222	111410225	$1K\Omega$, $1/4W$, $\pm 5\%$
R219, 220, 243, 244	111810125	100 Ω , 1/8W, ±5%
R201, 202	111812225	$1.2K\Omega$, $1/8W$, $\pm 5\%$
R215, 216, 207, 208	111815425	150K Ω , 1/8W, ±59
R209, 210	111815325	$15K\Omega$, $1/8W$, $\pm 5\%$
R239, 240	111822425	220K Ω , 1/8W, ± 5
R231, 232	111822225	2.2 KΩ, 1/8W, ± 5 %
R229, 230	111822125	220 Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R223, 224	111827425	270K Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5^\circ$
R211, 212	111830225	$3K\Omega$, $1/8W$, $\pm 5\%$
R213, 214, 225, 226, 253, 254	111833125	330 Ω , 1/8W, $\pm 5\%$
R233, 234	111833025	33 Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
R205, 206, 235, 236	111847325	47KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R247, 248, 249, 250	111847925	4.7 Ω, 1/4W, ±5%
R245, 246	111856125	560 Ω, 1/8W, ±59
	111882025	82 Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R227, 228		
K227, 228	CAPACITORS	
C219, 220	CAPACITORS 141610865	0.1μF, ±20%, 50V I

REF. No	Part No.	Description
C211, 212, 213, 214	141322065	22μF, ±20%, 16V ELEC
C225, 226	141647865	$0.47 \mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 50V ELEC
C217, 218	141347065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V ELEC
C209, 210	150615441	150000pf, ±5%, 50V
C207, 208	150636345	36000pF, ±5%, 50V
C201, 202	150630345	30000pF, ±5%, 50V
C223, 224	150647345	47000pF, ±5%, 50V
C203, 204	150656245	5600pF, ±5%, 50V
C215, 216	188633045	33pF, ±5%, 50V
C231, 232	188610045	$10pF, \pm 5\%, 50V$
	TRANSISTORS	
0301 0303	240211135	KTC3198GR
Q201, Q202	240011835	KTA1266GR
Q203, 204, 205, 206		KTC3200BL
Q211, 212 Q209, 210	240211825 240011425	KTC1268BL
	E F =	
Q207, 208	F.E.T 2404111351	2SK246GR
5001	MISCELLANEOUS	PUSH SWITCH
\$201	220219801	
CW103	215988902	CONNECTOR ASSIY 3P
CW101	215979001	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 4P
CW102	215989202	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 4
	PCB-3 POWER RELAY P.C. BO	ARD
	RESISTOR	
⚠ R304	114110023	10Ω, 1W
R302	111410325	$10K\Omega$, $1/4W$, $\pm 5\%$
R303	111815225	1.5K Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
R301	111847225	4.7K Ω , 1/8W, \pm 5%
	CAPACITOR	
C301	141601065	1μF, 20%, 50V, ELEC
△ C302	1998104011	10000PF. ±5%, 250V (I. IB. BB
	199810107	10000PF. ±5%, 250V (USA)
	TRANSISTORS	
Q301, 302	240211135	KTC3198GR
	DIODE	
D301	241017995	155133
	RELAY	
⚠ RY301	2140225021	JW1AFSN-DC12V
	MICOLLANDOUS	
A 0001	MISCELLANEOUS	CURE CLUSTER STATE OF THE STATE
△ \$301	219017901	SLIDE SWITCH (I.IB.BB)
CW105	215998201	CONNECTOR ASS'Y 3P
	PCB-4 HEADPHONES P.C. BOA	ARD
PHONES JACK	215565001	3P MINI JACK
THO TEO STICK		

PACKING DRAWING

Amplifier: A-500



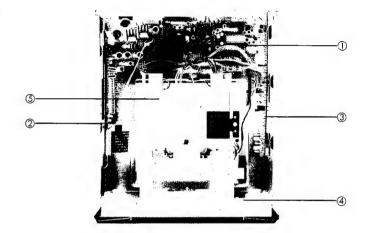
NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY
1	PAD BOTTOM	3-127-916-01	1
2	SHEET POLY	3-324-029-01	1
3	STICKER SET	3-819-817-01	1
4	INNER LID	3-324-019-01	1

TAPE DECK SECTION

5 HK-C300

INTERNAL VIEW

TOP VIEW



- ① PCB-1 Main p.c.board
- ② PCB-2 Main p.c.board
- 3 PCB-3 Main P.c.board
- PCB-4 Control p.c.board
- ⑤ Deck Mechanism

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

1 TOP Cover Removal

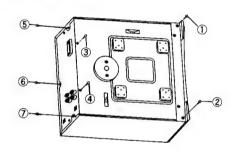


Fig. 1

- 1. Remove screws 1 to 7 in Fig. 1
- 2. Remove the top cover

2 Rear Panel Removal

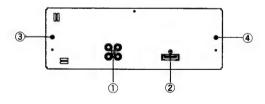


Fig. 2

 Remove screws ① to ④ in Fig. 2, and then remove the rear panel.

3 PCB-(15), (16), (17) (Main PCB) Removal

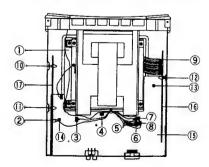


Fig. 3

-51-

- 1. Remove the rear panel in Fig. 2 (Refer to step 2)
- 2. Remove connectors ① to ②, and then remove pcb supports ① to ③ in Fig. 3
- 3. Remove screws © to ©, and then remove the pcb-1 ©, pcb-2 © and pcb-3 ©

4 Front Panel Assembly Removal

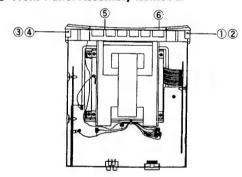


Fig. 4

- 1. Remove screws ① to ⑥ in Fig. 4
- 2. Remove the front panel assembly by pulling it toward you gently

5 PCB-5 (Control PCB) Removal.

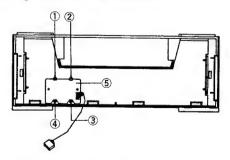


Fig · 5

- 1. Remove the front panel assembly (Refer to step 4)
- Pulling hooks ① to ④ in Fig · 5, and then remove the contrel pcb ⑤

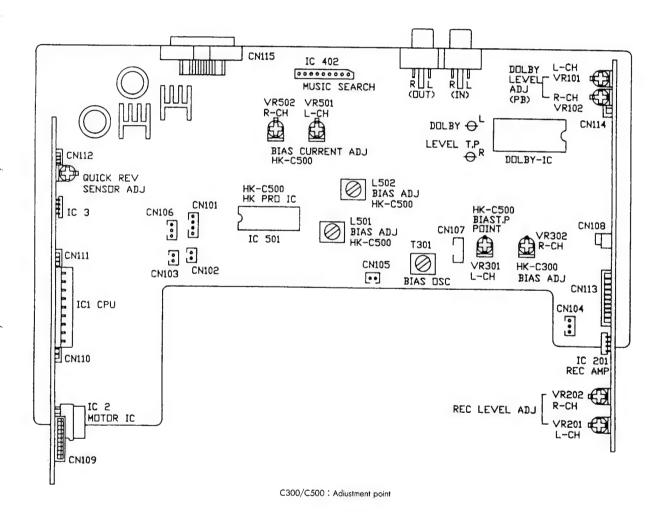
ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

Tape Deck: C300/C500

STEP	Alignment	Instrument Required	Input Signal	Mode	Test point	Adjustment	FOR
	Azimuth	VTVM		РВ	OUTPUT jack	Azimuth	Maximum out put
1		Oscilloscope				screw	Refer to "Azimuth Adjustment" on
i '		Test tape (MTT-114 or					page 62
		TCC-154)					
		Frequency counter		PB	OUTPUT jack	VR(bulit-in	3000Hz ±10Hz
2	Tape speed	Test tape (MTT-111DN				motor)	Adjust at the center of test tape.
		or TCC-112)					
	Playback	VTVM		PB	OUTPUT jack	VR101	365mV-15mV, +40mV
3	output level	Test tape (TCC-130 or				VR102	
		(MTT-150)					
	Playback frequency			PB	OUTPUT jack	R131~	Unsolder resistors of R131 and
						R136	R132, R133 and R134, or R135
4	mation	and TCC-262B)					and R136 so that the frequency
							response is within the range as
							shown in page 62
5	Bias frequency con-	Frequency counter		REC/PB	ERASE HEAD	T301	105KHz ±3KHz
	firmation						Tape selector is METAL position
	Dolby HX PRo	VTVM		REC/PB		L 501	Maximum output
	(HK-C500)			BIAS		L 502	Tape selector is METAL position
6				TRIM		VR501	After adjustment for L501 and
				BIAS		VR502	L502, set bias fine trim(VR501 and
	At the HK-C300			CEN-		VR301	VR502) to the center position.
	BIAS CURRENT Adj	N		TER		VR302	VR301, VR302 is center position.
	Record level	VTVM	Apply 1KHz signal	REC /	OUTPUT jack	VR201	365mV
	(pre-adjustment)	Blank tapes	to INPUT jack.	PB		VR202	Tape selector is CrO2 Position.
7		NORMAL:AC-224(TDK)	OUTPUT voltage is				Adjust VR201 and VR202 so that
		CrO2 :XL-II(MAXELL)	365mV in RECOR-				the distortion becomes 0.8%
		METAL:MX(MAXELL)	DING mode.				This confirmation should be at each
	December 1	VTVIE	A 1 1111 : 1	DEC (DD	OLITPLIT : I	# W C 500)	tape selector position.
	Record/playback	VTVM	Apply 1 kHz signal		OUTPUT jack	(HK-C500)	So that the record/playback fre-
	EQ frequency	Blank tapes	to INPUT jack. OUT-			VR501	quency response is flat (at least
	response	NORMAL:AC -224	PUT voltage is 20dB			VR502	within the range in \pm 3dB)
8		CrO2:XL-II	below 365 mV in			L 501	This confirmation should be at each
		METAL:MX	RECORDING mode.			L 502	tape selector position.
			Them adjust with a			(HK-C300)	Preform cheking with Dolby B and
			20Hz to 20 kHz			VR301 VR302	C NR ON at each tape selector
					L	TVK302	position.

MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT

Tape S	Speed, Azimuth			
Mode	Test tape	Adjustment position	Specification rating(playback frequency	
PLAY	Play TCC-154 tape(12.5 k	z) Head Azimuth Screw Adj	45 degree (fig · A)	
	FRONT		——speed Adi RSE Head Azimuth Adjustment he PLAY mode)	



ELECTRICAL ADJUSTMENT AND CONFIRMATION

1. Before adjustment

- After the power switch is pushed on, wait for 10 minutes before measuring to be sure of the most stable operation.
- Since head magnetization, dust accumulations etc are likely to introduce errors in the various characteristics, it is very important that the heads are properly demagnetied and cleaned before commencing any adjustment, particularly frequency response and head azimuth adjustment.

2. Instruments required

- Low frequency oscillator
- AC VTVM or dual channel AC VTVM
- Oscilloscope
- Wow/Flutter meter
- Frequency counter

3. Test tapes

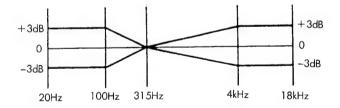
	resi lapes
•	Azimuth adjustment MTT-114 or TCC-154
•	Tape speed adjustment MTT-111 orTCC-112
•	Playback output level adjustmentTCC-130 (200nWb)
•	Playback frequency characteristic confirmation
	TCC-162B and TCC -262B
•	Reference tapes
	LN (TDK) AC-224
	CrO2 –(MAXELL) XL–II
	METAL (MAXELL) MX

Note:

C-90 differes with C-60 in the thickness and bias. Adjust with the tape as specified.

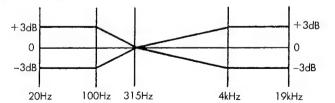
PLAYBACK FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

TEST TAPE:TCC-162B, TCC-262B



RECORD/PLAYBACK FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

TEST TAPE:AC-224, XL-II, MX DOLBY NR:OFF



4. General conditions (unless otherwise noted)

Controls and Switches	Setting
Dolby NR	off

Azimuth Adjustment

- When the maximum level point of R channel is not the same as L channel, connect the oscilloscope as shown in Fig A and proceed with azimuth adjustment so that L and R channels are in phase.
- a) Connect L channel tape out to "X (orH)" and R channel to "Y (orV)". Observe the lissajous waveform.
- b) Set L and R channels to monaural. Adjust vertical and horizontal gain so that the waveform becomes 45degree.
- c) Adjust azimuth so that the mesurement of "a" becomes maximum and the measurement of "b" becomes minimum against the 45 degree Line.
- d) apply lock tight to head Azimuth Screw

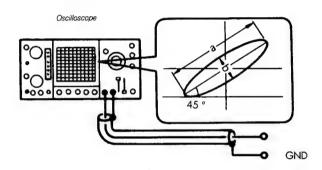
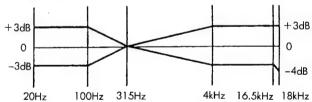


Fig. A

RECORD/PLAYBACK FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

TEST TAPE :AC-224, XL-II, MX

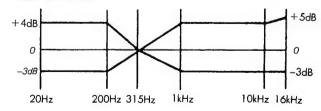
DOLBY NR :TYPE B ON



RECORD/PLAYBACK FREQUENCY CHAR ACTERISTIC

TEST TAPE:AC-224, XL-II, MX

DOLBY NR:TYPE C ON



RECORD/ HEAD PLAYBACK INPUT ERASE HEAD Q109~Q112 -8.5dB 365mV AND P POR (P) # R-CF てしら BIAS OSC T301 34: <u>0</u> Metal: H-B Metal: H-B Other: L 777 Other: L 777 PLAY 0113.0114 MT02878A 10801 02370A × L 80 REC Pro(C500 ONLY) REC 200 CIRCUII EQ CIRCUIT Rec Bias ON/OFF MOTOTATE DA DO -31dB 29mV ATCOMPA REC MUTE Q205,Q206 PLAYBACK AMP Q101~Q104:2SC1775F _Q105~Q106;KTC3198GR DOLBY B.C NR CIRCUIT Q11,Q12 KTR1010 DOLBY NR IC501 CD rec -17.5 dB 133mV other rec -10.5dB 300mV BIAS/EQUALIZATION SELECTOR ł +12V A TYPE 0304,0304±(70103 0304,0304±(TA12717 -2.2dB 775mV Metal : H Other : L မ REC LEVEL Q403,Q404 Q498,Q499 KTC3198GR PACK DETECT CASSETTE +12V A +57 +12V B CONTROL BLOCK MECHA CONTROL PG REC DETECT CLOSE +5V +12VB LINE MUTE Q401,Q402 KTC2878A POWER SUPPLY OPEN/ OF PERMITS OF \$ CAPSTAN MOTOR MOTOR OPEN/CLOSE MOTOR SOLENOID O OUTPUT -8.5dB 365mV

C-300/500 TAPE DECK BLOCK DIAGRAM

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

PLAYBACK SIGNAL

The signal from the playback head is amplified by the playback amplifier Q101, Q103 and Q105 (L-ch), and is applied to the pins 3(L-ch) and 28 (R-ch) of the Dolby NR IC401 (B/C type). Switching of the playback signal from the record mode (external input signal) to the playback mode is performed inside IC401.

IC401 is usually switched to the playback mode. However, the control signal transmitted to the pin 26 of IC401 from IC1 through Q13 switches IC401 from the record mode to the play mode. The input signal to IC401 is output from the pins 9(L-ch)and 22(R-ch) and applied to the OUTPUT jack. The characteristics of the playback equalizer are defined by the BIAS/EQUALIZATION switch and are selected and specified in Q119(L-ch) and Q120(R-ch)

RECORD SIGNAL

The signal from the INPUT jack is controlled by the Q429(CD REC level Adj) and is applied to pins 1(L-ch)and 30(R-ch) of the Dolby NR IC401 (B/C type). Switching of the record signal from the playback mode to the record mode is performed inside IC401. The control signal transmitted to the pin26 of IC401 from IC1 through Q13 switches IC401 from the playback mode to the record mode. The input signal to the Dolby IC is output from pin 15(L-ch) and pin16(R-ch). The signal output from IC401 passes through the record equalizer circuit and is amplified by the record amplifier of IC201. The amplified signal is then applied to the recording head after being synthesized by a bias signal.

MUTING OPERATION

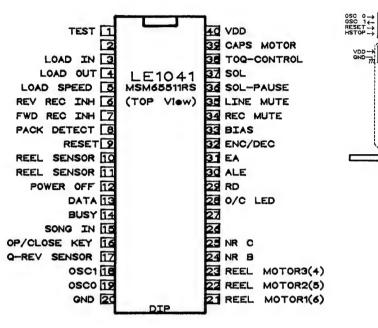
The signal that mutes the sound produced at switching to recording or playback is applied from IC1 of the logic control block.

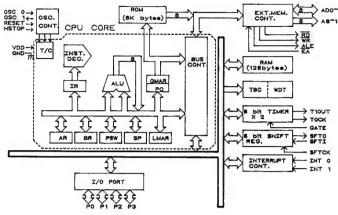
When the "MUTE" button is pressed, the signal output from the pin35 of IC1 turns ON Q401(L-ch) and Q402 (R-ch) to short-circuit the output signals of the playback amplifiers for muting.

IC FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

IC1: MICRO COMPATER

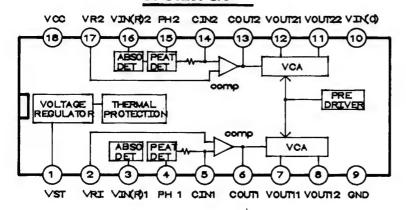
IC1: CPU CONTROL LE-1041





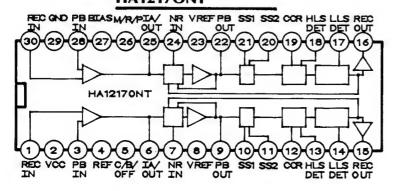
PIN No.	Port name	Function name	1/0	Outline of Functions	
Э	P3.2	LOAD IN SW	I	LOADING CLOSE - LOW	
4	P3.3	LOAD OUT SW	I	LOADING OPEN - HIGH	
5	P3.4	LOAD SPEED CONT SW	I	CLOSE PACK SLIDE DOWN - LOW	
6	P3.5/SFT0	REV REC INH	I	REV RECORDING INHIBIT TERMINAL	
7	P3.6/SFTI	FWD REC INH	I	FWD //	
8	P3.7	PACK DETECT	I	TAPE DETECTOR INPUT TERMINAL	
9	RESET	RESET		SYSTEM RESET TERMINAL.	
10	P2.0	REEL SENSOR	I		
11	P2.1	REEL SENSOR	I	SENSING PULSE INPUT TERMINAL	
12	P2.2/INITO	POWER OFF	I	POWER ON/OFF DETECTION TERMINAL . LOW LEVEL-OFF	
13	P2.3/INIT1	DATA	1/0		
14	P2.4	BUSY	1/0	SYSTEM CONTROL SIGNAL I/O TERMINAL	
15	P2.5	SONG INPUT	I	INPUT TERMINAL FOR SONG INTERVAL DETECTION.	
16	P2.6/WR	OP/CLOSE KEY	I	DOOR OPEN/CLOSE TOGGLE KEY INPUT . LOW ACTIVE	
17	P2.7	Q-REV SENSOR	I	TAPE END/START POINT DETECTION	
18	OSC1	osc2		4MHz RESONATOR CONNECTING TERMINAL.	
19	osco	0SC1			
20	GND	GND		GND TERMINAL.	
21	P1.0/A8	REEL MOTOR(6)	0	BA6238A 4PIN PIN No.F.P R.P FF REW STOP OPEN CLOSE CPU 23PIN	
22	P1.1/A9	REEL MOTOR(5)	0		
23	P1.2/A10	REEL MOTOR(4)	0	BA623BA 6PIN 6 H H H H H L H L	
24	P1.3/A11	NR (DOLBY)	I	DOLBY FUNCTION CONTROL	
25	P1.4/A12	NR (DOLBY)	I	DOLBY FUNCTION CONTROL.	
28	P1.7/A15	O/C LED	0	LOW ACTIVE	
32	P0.7/AD7	ENC/DEC	0	PLAY - HIGH REC - LOW	
33	P0.6/AD6	BAIS	0	REC - HIGH	
34	P0.5/AD5	REC MUTE	0	REC MUTE-LOW	
35	P0.4/AD4	LINE MUTE	0	LINE MUTE - HIGH	
36	P0.3/AD3	SOL PAUSE	0	LOW VOLTAGE OUTPUT TERMINAL FOR SOLENOID DRIVE.	
37	P0.2/AD2	SOLENOID	0	SOLENOID ACTIVE - HIGH	
38	PO.1/AD1	TOQ-CONTROL	0	POWER CONTROL HIGH LEVEL - POWER DOWN.	
39	P0.0/AD0	CAPSTAN MOTOR	0	OUTPUT TERMINAL FOR CAPSTAN MOTOR DRIVE.	
40	VDD	VDD		+5 (POWER SUPPLY TERMINAL)	

IC501: HX PR0 UPC1297CA

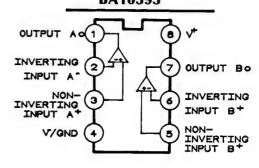


OUT 1 8 V OUT 2 1N1 3 6 112 V 4 5 1N2

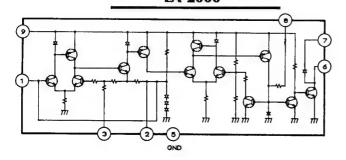
IC401: DOLBY B.C NR HA1217ONT



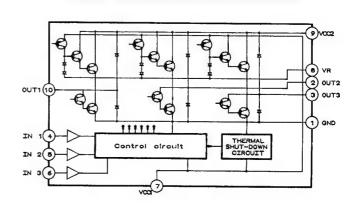
IC3: Q-REV SENSOR BA10393



IC402 : MUSIC SEARCH LA 2000

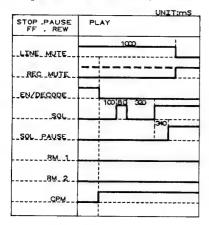


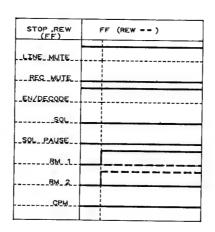
IC2: MOTOR DRIVER BA6238A

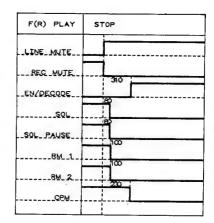


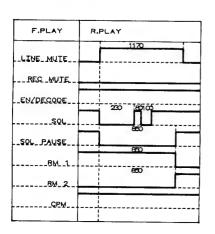
TIMING CHART

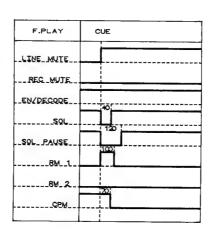
Tape Deck: C300/500



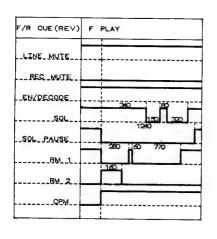


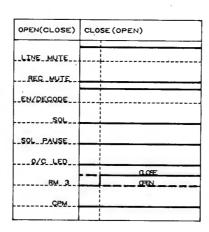


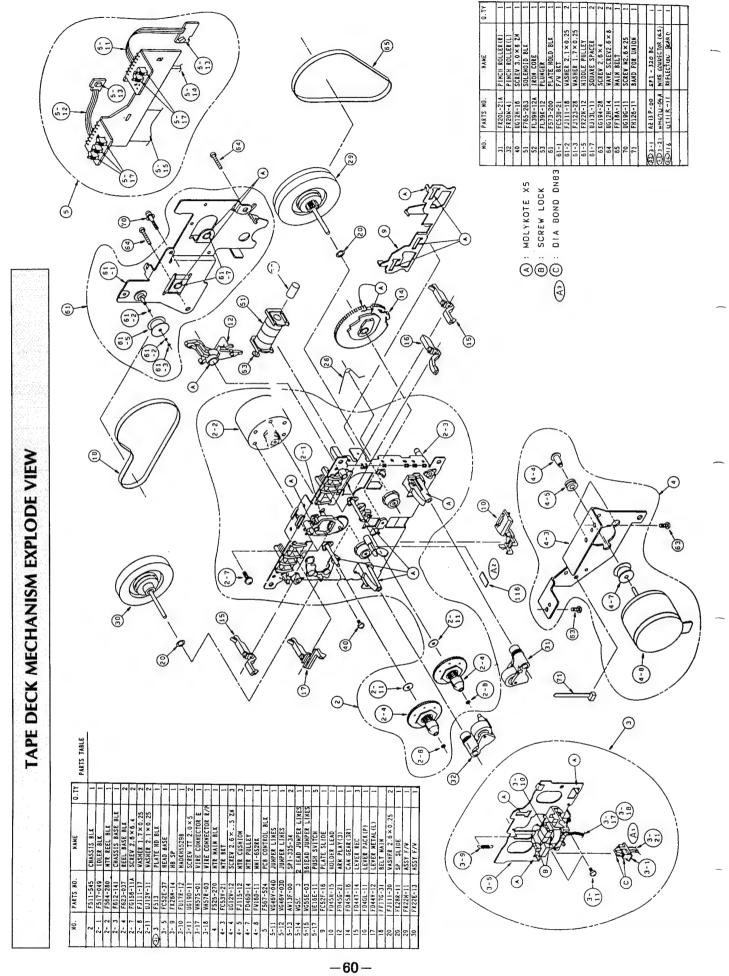




FF(REW)	STOP		
_LINE_MUTE_			
REC MUTE			
EN/DECODE			
SQL			
SOL PAUSE			
BM_1			
RM 2	200		
CPM	700		

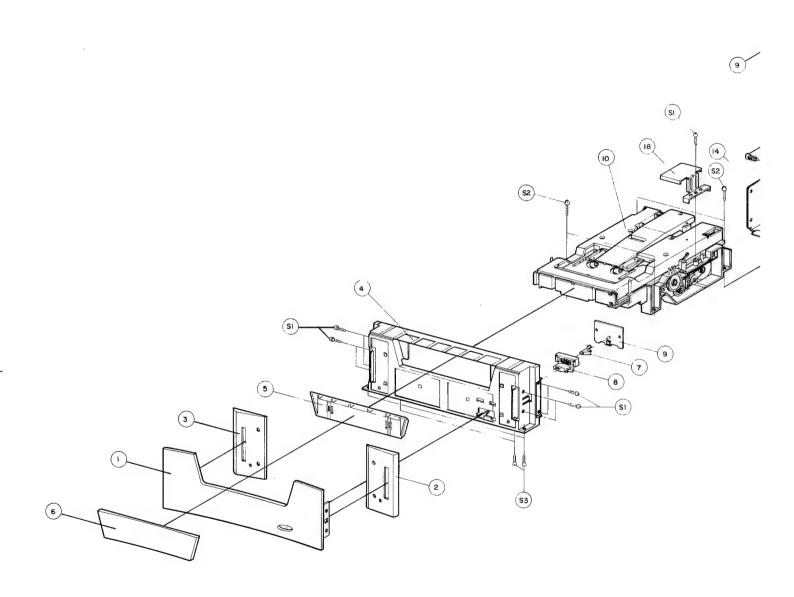


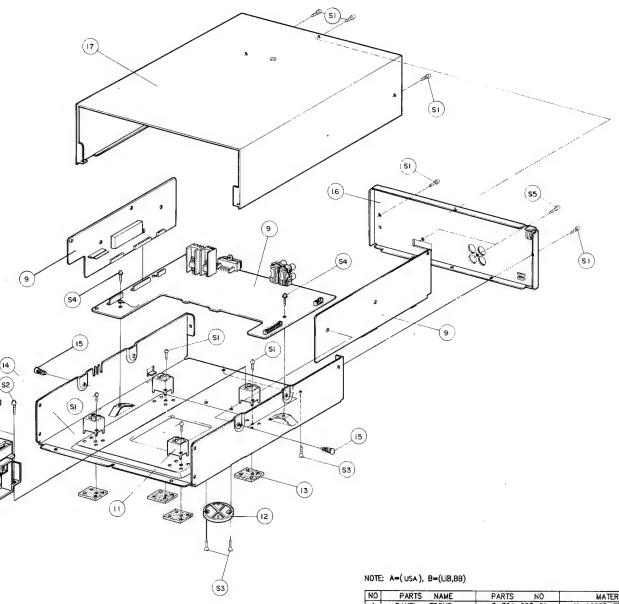




EXPLODED VIEW

Tape Deck: C-300/500





NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO	MATERIAL	Q'TY	REMARK
1	PANEL FRONT	3-324-003-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
2	FOOT R	3-127-907-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A.B
3	FOOT L	3-127-906-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
4	PANEL BASE	3-324-017-02	ABS-720 94-HB	1	A,B
5	DOOR HOLDER	3-324-007-02	ABS-720 94-HB	1	A,B
6	DOOR COVER	3-324-004-01	AL A6063-T5	1	A,B
7	LENS KNOB	3-324-012-02	SBR(K-REGIN)94-HB	1	A,B
8	KNOB TACT	3-819-804-01	ABS-720 94-HB	1	A.B
9	PCB ASS'Y	A-170-857-01	MAIN	1	A,B
10	DECK MECHANISM	2-216-109-01	HM-100LM DENON	1	A,B
11	MECHA FOOT	3-324-010-01	ABS-720 94-HB	4	A.B
12	FOOT REAR	3-324-011-01	ABS-720 94-HB	1	A,B
13	COVER SCREW	3-324-027-01	EVA GRAY	4	A,B
14	CHASSIS MAIN	3-324-016-02	SECC 1.0T	1	A,B
15	SUPPORT PCB	3-810-520-01	NYLON 66	3	A,B
16	PANEL REAR(C500)	3-324-015-11	SECC 0.8T	1	A,B
16	PANEL REAR(C300)	3-324-102-11	SECC 0.8T	1	A,B
17	TOP COVER	3-324-014-01	SECC 0.8T	1	A,B
18	MECHA BRK'T	3-324-502-01	SECC 1.2T	1	A,B
S1	SCREW	7-764-408-01	VBZ30P080FZK	40	
52	SCREW	7-768-420-01	VBZ40P200FZK	16	A.B
S3	SCREW	7-464-408-01	CBZ30P080FZK	8	A,B
S4	SCREW	7-344-408-01	ATZ30P080FZK	2	A,B
S5	SCREW	7-764-410-01	VBZ30P100FZK		A,B
33	JOILH	7-704-410-01	VBZ-JUF TUUF ZK	2	A,B

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Tape Deck: C-300/500

DECK . C-300/300		
REF. No	Part No.	Description
	PCB-1 MAIN P.C. BOARD	
	INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	
IC402	244131372	LA2000 MUSIC SEARCH
IC501 (C500)	2442241541	UPC1297CA HX Pro
IC401	2440929321	HA12170NT DOLBY B.C
0401 400 400 400	TRANSISTORS	
Q401, 402, 498, 499 Δ Q1, 6	240215415	KTC2878A
Q4	240111221	KTB1366Y
Q303, 305 (501, 502 : C500)	240014025	KTA966AY
Q2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 301, 302	240010825 240211135	KTA1271Y
403, 404, 405, 497	240211133	KTC3198GR
Q10, 13	240611115	KSR1010 R1 = $10K\Omega$
Q9, 18, 19, 307 (503 : C500)	240612715	KSC106M RI=4.7K Ω R2=47K Ω
Q14, 66	240612615	KRA106M R1=4.7K Ω R2=47K Ω
Q304, 306	240610415	KRC103M
Q308	240210925	KTC1627A-Y, PA,
	DIODES	
△ D5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 301, 303, 304 (501, 502: C500)	241017995	155133
△ D1, 2, 3, 4, 302	2413581651	1N4003L
D7, 11	2426128851	ZENER, HZ12B2LTA
D8	242106245	ZENER, 1N753A
D10	242105135	ZENER, 1N751A
	COILS	
T301(C500)	212935201	BIAS OSC, 105KHz
T301(C300)	212921501	RTF-057-0, LINE
L501, 502 (C500)	213850801	126AN-6750 HX -Pro
VR501, 502 (C500)	CONTROLS	
VR301, 302 (C300)	251210301 251210401	10KB
(0000)	RESISTORS	100KB
R1, 11	111415225	1.5 KO 1/W 1.5%
R2, 12	111447125	1.5 K Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$ W, ± 5 % 470 Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$, W, ± 5 %
R3, 13, 412	111410125	100 Ω, ¼, W, ±5%
R4	130410925	1 Ω, ¹/4, W, ±5%, FUSE
R5 8, 9, 81, 82, 83, 415, 416,89	111810225	1KΩ, '/ ₈ , W, ±5%
R6	111847125	470Ω, 1/8W, ±5%
R7	111810125	100Ω, ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R10, 22, 23, 318, 313 (508: C500)	111810325	10KΩ, ½W, ±5%
R14	111427925	2.7Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R88	111847025	47Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
⚠ R302, 303	111847925	4.7Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R304, 305, 320 R306	111833225	3.3K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R307	111439125	390Ω, 1/ ₄ W, ±5%
R308, 309	111447125	470Ω, ¹/₄W, ±5%
R310, 311	111462125 111439025	620Ω, ¹/₃W, ±5%
R312, 316, 319, 398, 399, 405, 406, 409, 410	111822325	39Ω , ½,W, ±5% 22KΩ, ½,W, ±5%
494 (503, 504, 510 : C500)		
R314, 315	111868225	6.8Ω, ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R403, 404	111856225	5.6KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R407, 408 R411	. 111856125	560Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R417, 418	111818325	18KΩ, 1/ ₈ W, ±5%
R419, 420	111822225	2.2 K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$ W, ± 5 %
R421, 422	111882225	8.2KΩ, ¹/₅W, ±5%
R423, 424, 429, 430, 495, 496, 497 (507, 509: C500)	111830225	3KΩ, ½W, ±5%
R425, 426	111847225	4.7KΩ, ¹ / ₈ , ±5%
R427, 428	111833325 111818225	33KΩ, ¹ / ₈ , ±5%
R431	111856425	$1.8K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R432	111868125	560KΩ, ¹/ ₈ , ±5%
R433	111818125	680Ω, ½, ±5% 180Ω, ⅙, ±5%
R434	111882125	820Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
K404		/ or / o
R498, 499	111836225	
	111836225 111818425	3.6K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$, $\pm 5\%$ 180K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$, $\pm 5\%$

REF. No	Part No.	Description
	MISCELLANEOUS	
SW999	220899901	KHH-10910 TACT SW
CN101	216812301	NKC-023-0, 4P
CN106, 107	216817901	B3B-XH, JST
CN102, 103, 104, 105	216825201	FKN1039-A, JST
CN115	216846901	52303-1311, 13P
	215561801	RCA JACK, GOLD, WHITE, RED, 4P
JP102 HEA101, 102	371070203	40MM, AL, HEAT SINK
TILATO1, 102		TOWN, AL, HEAT SHAR
	CAPACITORS	
C1, 2, 436	1 <i>75</i> 647395	47000pF, ±20%, 50V
△ C3	141447267	4700μF, ±20%, 25V, ELEC
C4, 10	141347167	470 μ F, \pm 20%, 16V, ELEC
C5, 11	141310267	1000μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C7	141247165	470μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, ELEC
C8 (515 : C500)	141610065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C9	141422267	2200μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C12, 516	141647965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C13, 401, 402, 413, 414, 418	141601065	1μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C301	150E82245	$0.0082\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 400\text{V}$
C302	150610345	0.01µF, ±5%, 50V
C303, 304	150633245	0.0033μF, ±5%, 50V
C305, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408	150622245	$0.0022\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C306	141422065	22μF, ±20%, 25V, ELEC
C409, 410, 411, 412, 422, 423, 434, 435	141610865	0.1µF, ±20%, 50V, ELEC
	141010005	0.1μ, ±20%, 30V, ΕΕΕ
514, 517	141622965	2.2μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C415, 416		
C420, 421	141310065	$10\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V}, \text{ELEC}$
C419, 437	141322065	$22\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C431, 432	188618145	180pF, ±5%, 50V
C433	141647865	0.47µF, ±20%, 50V, ELEC
C501, 502 (C500)	188639145	390pF, ±5%, 50V
C503, 504 (C500)	188F18155	$180pF, \pm 5\%, 500V$
C505, 506 (C500)	150647345	$0.047\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C507, 508 (C500)	150622345	$0.022\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C509, 510 (C500)	188610345	10000pF, ±5%, 50V
C511, 512 (C500)	188682145	820pF, $\pm 5\%$, 50V
C513(C500)	188F10145	$100pF, \pm 5\%, 500V$
C999	175610395	10000pF, ±20%, 50V
	PCB-2 SUB P.C. BOAR	D
	INTEGRATED CIRCU	ITS
IC201	244220541	UPC4570C
	TRANSISTORS	
Q101, 102, 103, 104	2402179651	2SC1775FTZ
Q113, 114, 205, 206	240215415	KTC2878A, RF/SW
Q109, 110, 111, 112	240211815	KTC3200GR
Q105, 106, 115	240211135	KTC3198GR
Q12, 13, 20, 21	240611115	KSR1010, R1 = 10K Ω
Q116, 119, 120, 121, 201, 202	240612715	KRC106M R1 = 4.7 K Ω R2 = 47 K Ω
	240612615	KRA106M R1 = 4.7 K Ω R2 = 47 K Ω
Q117		KTA1268BL
Q118 Q203, 204	240011425 240610415	KRC103M
	DIODES	
2101 100 001 000	DIODES	100122 70
D101, 103, 201, 202 D102	241017995 2426105851	1SS133, TP ZENER, HZ11B2LTA
	COILS	
L101, 102	212938701	22mH, ±10%, CHOKE
L201, 202	101147221	NTH-030-0, 4.7 mH, $\pm 5\%$
L203, 204	212926101	NTH-061-0, BIAS TRAP
	CONTROLS	

2514203011

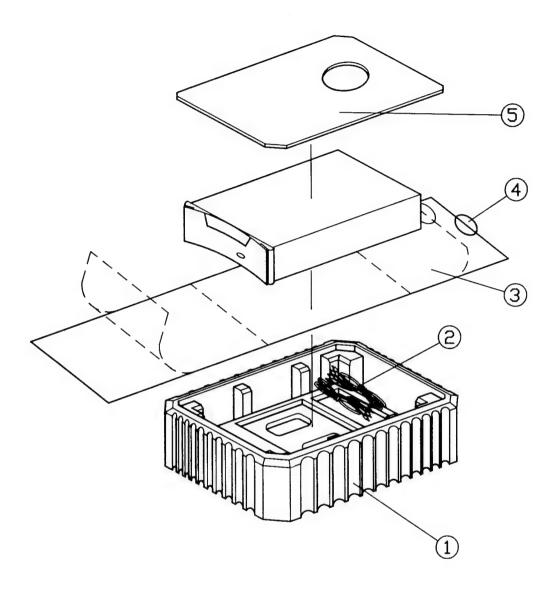
20KB, EVNDCAA 0 SB24

VR101, 102, 201, 202

REF. No	Part No.	Description
	RESISTORS	
R27	111410125	100Ω, ¹/₄W, ±5%
R117, 118	111810225	1KΩ, 1/8W, ±5%
R101, 102	111810125	100Ω, ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R103, 104	111822325	22KΩ, ½, ±5%
R105, 106	111833125	330 Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R107, 108, 203, 204,	111856225	5.6K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R109, 110	111847025	47Ω , $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
R137, 138, 139, 140, 143, 144, 150, 151	111810325	$10K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$
152, 219, 220, 221, 222, 215, 216		
R145, 146, 207, 208	111822325	22KΩ, ¹/₅, ±5%
R111, 112	111822425	220K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, \pm 5%
R113, 114	111868125	680Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R119, 120	111836225	3.6K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R227, 228	111833225	3.3 K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, ± 5 %
R121, 122	111868425	680KΩ, $\frac{1}{a}$, ±5%
R123, 124	111891225	9.1KQ, 1/8, ±5%
R125, 126	111882125	820 Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R127, 128, 141, 142	111839225	$3.9 \text{K} \Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R131, 132	111824225	2.4 K Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, ± 5 %
R147	111447925	4.7Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$, $\pm 5\%$
R148	111410225	1KΩ, 1/4, ±5%
R149	111822225	$2.2K\Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R205, 206	111847225	4.7 K Ω , $1/8$, $\pm 5\%$
R209, 210	111833325	33K Ω , $1/8$, $\pm 5\%$
R211, 212 (C300)	111815125	150Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R211, 212 (C500)	111818125	180Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm5\%$
R213, 214 (217, 218:(C500)	111815225	1.5 K Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$, ± 5 %
R129, 130	111810525	$1M\Omega_{1}^{1/b}, \pm 5\%$
R115, 116	111833125	330Ω , $\frac{1}{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
R201, 202, 225, 226	111868225	6.8KΩ, ¹/ ₈ , ±5%
R223, 224	111882325	82K Ω , $^{1}/_{b}$, $\pm 5\%$
R217, 218(C300)	111824225	$2.4 \text{K} \Omega$, $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$
	CAPACITORS	
C101, 102	188633145	330pF, ±5%, 50V
C103, 104	141447965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 25V, ELEC
C107, 108, 201, 202	150662245	$0.0062\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C109, 110	150668245	$0.0068\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C111, 112, 116	141310065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16V, ELEC
C113, 114	150612245	$0.0012\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C117	141333065	$33\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V}, ELEC$
C115	141347167	$470\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V}, \text{ELEC}$
C203, 204	141601065	$1\mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C205, 206	141610065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C207, 208	141615865	0.15 pf, ± 20%, 50V, ELEC
C209, 210	141647965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C211, 212	150612345	$0.012\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C219, 220	150622245	$0.0022\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C213, 214	150620345	$0.02\mu F$, $\pm 5\%$, 50V
C255, 266	150610345	$0.01\mu F$, $\pm 5\%$, 50V
C257, 258	150675245	$0.0075\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
C315, 216	150618345	$0.018\mu\text{F}, \pm 5\%, 50\text{V}$
	MICOFULANICALE	
CNIOS	MISCELLANEOUS	DAD VILL LICT
CN108	216845401	B6B-XH-A JST
CN110	2168385011	53178-1110, 11P,
CN112, 114	2168382011	53178-0510, 5P
CN111, 113	2168387011	53178-1510, 15P
	PCB-3 SUB P.C. BOARD	
	RESISTORS	
R21	111818125	180Ω , $^{1}/_{8}$, $\pm 5\%$, TP
	BRIGARITA NICANA	
	MISCELLANEOUS	
JP101 D999	21597B901 241949345	2.5MM, 4P, $L=450$ CONNECTOR R34MC F02, LED,

PACKING DRAWING

Tape Deck: C-300/500



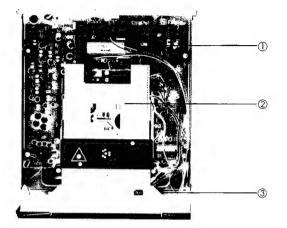
ND	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY
1	PAD BOTTOM	3-127-916-01	1
2	PIN CORD	2-212-140-01	2
3	SHEET POLY	3-324-029-01	1
4	STICKER SET	3-819-817-01	1
5	INNER LID	3-324-019-01	1

CDP SECTION

I HK-CD 300/500

INTERNAL VIEW

TOP VIEW



- ① PCB-1 Main p.c.board
- 2 PCB-2 Control p.c.board
- 3 CD Mechanism

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES

1 TOP Cover Removal

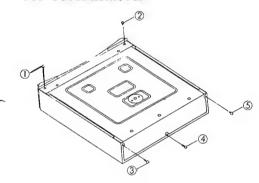


Fig. 1

- 1. Remove screws ① to ⑤ in Fig. 1
- 2. Remove the top cover

2 Rear Panel Removal

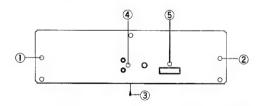


Fig. 2

1. Remove screws 1 to 5 in Fig. 2 , and then remove the rear panel

3 PCB-(12) (Main PCB) Removal

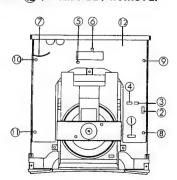


Fig. 3

- 1. Remove the rear panel (Refer to step 2)
- 2. Remove connectors 1 to 6 in Fig \cdot 3, and then unsolder the ground wire 7 which is connected the side frame (${}_{L}$)
- 3. Remove screws ® to ① in Fig. 3, and then remove main pcb ② by pulling it to backward

4 Front Panel Assembly Removal

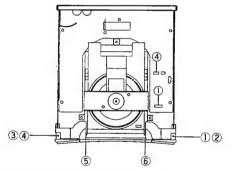


Fig. 4

- 1. Remove screws ① to 6 in Fig \cdot 4.
- 2. Remove the front panel assembly by pulling it toward you gently

5 PCB-(5) (Control PCB) Removal.

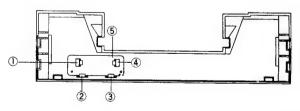


Fig · 5

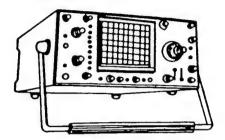
- 1. Remove the front panel assembly (Refer to step 4)
- 2. Pull hooks ① to ④ in Fig \cdot 5, and then remove the control pcb ⑤

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURES

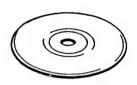
CDP:CD 300/500

1. METER AND JIG FOR ADJUSTMENT

1-1. Oscilloscope



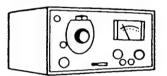
1-2 Test disc (Sony type 4:YEDS-18)



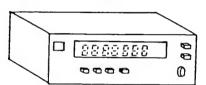
1-3. Jitter meter



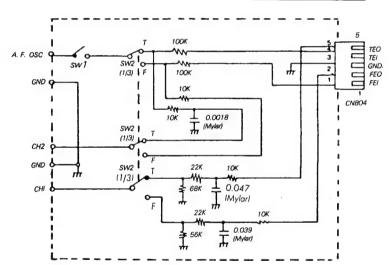
1-4. Low frequency oscillator



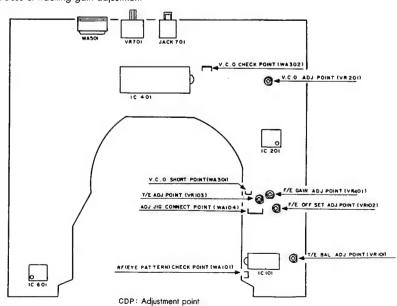
1-5. Digital frequency counter



1-6. 10:1 Oscilloscope probe 1:1 Oscilloscope probe



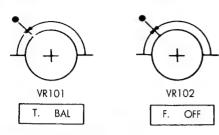
1-7. Focus & tracking gain adjustment

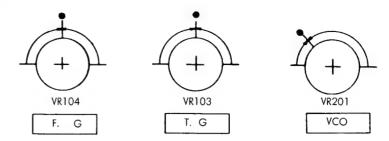


-66-

2. INITIAL SETTING OF ADJUSTMENT POTENTIOMETERS

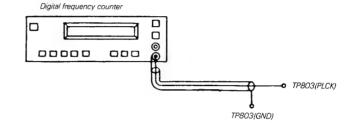
Before adjusting, preset adjustment potentiometers like below.





3. PLL (VCO) ADJUSTMENT

- Connect digital frequency counter to WA302(PLCK) and WA302 (GND).
- (2) Shortcircuit WA301 (ASY) and WA301 (GND).
- (3) Adjust VR201so that the frequency counter reading becomes 3. $5MHz(\pm 10KHz)$.



4. E-F BALANCE ADJUSTMENT

- (1) Connect the oscilloscope to WA104 (pin\$-TEO)and WA104 (Pin\$-GND).
- (2) Place test disc on turntable.
- (3) Shortcircuit WA104 (pin 4-TEI) and WA104(pin 3-GND)
- (4) Adjust VR101 so that the amplitude above and below the zero DC line becomes equal (amplitude A=B).
- (5) Open circuit WA104 (pin 4-TEI)and WA104 (pin 3-GND)



- (1) Place test disc on the turntable.
- (2) Put unit into play mode.
- (3) Connect oscilloscope to WA101 (RF) and wa101(GND).
- (4) Adjust VR102 so that eye pattern become clear and waveform (V_{n-n}) is maximum.

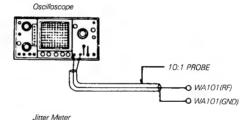
NOTE: When confirming eye pattern, you have to use 10:1 probe.

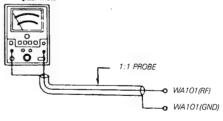


- (1) Connect the jitter meter to WA101 (RF) and WA101 (GND), set the input selection switch of jitter meter to position of "×1".
- (2) Place test disc on the turntable.
- (3) Put unit into play mode.
- (4) Adjust VR102 so that the jitter meter reading is minimum.

NOTE: Jitter meter must have input "x" made selection switch.

Oscilloscope 10:1 PROBE 10:1 PROBE 10:1 PROBE 10:1 PROBE 10:1 PROBE 10:1 PROBE

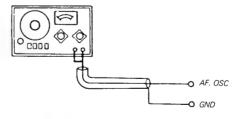


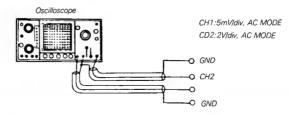


7. FOCUS GAIN ADFUSTMENT (with jig)

- (1) Connect CN804 from gain adjustment jig to WA104 on the main P. C. board pin to pin.
- (2) Connect audio frequncy oscillator to A. F. OSC terminal and GND on the gain adjustment jig. Set the audio frequency oscillator outpqu to 550 Hz, 4 V_{RMS}

Low Frequency Oscillator (A F OSC)





- (3) Connect oscilloscope to CH1, CH2, and GND on the main P. C. board.
- (4) Insert test disc and put unit into play mode on track.
- (5) Set swich SW2 on the gain adjustment jig to the position of "F".
- (6) Set switch SW1 on.
- (7) Adjust VR104 so that the waveform on the oscilloscope becomes like below.



Good dajustment (Optimum focus gain)



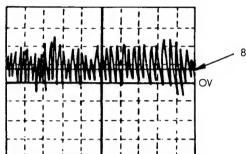
Bad adjustment (In the case of low focus gain)



Bad adjustment (In the case of high focus gain)

8. FOCUS GAIN ADJUSTMENT (without jig)

- Connect the Oscilloscope to WA104 (pin @-FEO) and WA104 (pin @-GND)
- (2) Insert test disc and put unit into play mode on track.
- (3) Adjust VR104 so that the waveform on the oscilloscope becomes like below.

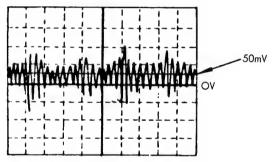


100mV/div:Volt/div. 2mS/div: Time/div.

80mV(The DC level of FEO waveform)

NOTE: According to VR104 setting position, DC level of waveform varies.

Good adjustment (Optimum focus gain)



Bad adjustment

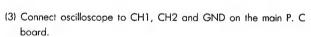
(In the case of high focus gain)

(4) This method will be convenient in the field. In spite of simple method, this method will not make serious problems.

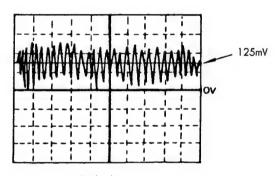
9. TRACKING GAIN ADJUSTMENT (with jig)

- Connect CN804 from gain adjustment jig to WA104 on the main P. C. board pin to pin.
- (2) Connect audio frequency oscillator to A. F. OSC terminal and GND on the gain adjustment jig.

Set the audio frequency oscillator output to 550Hz, $4\ V_{RMS}$

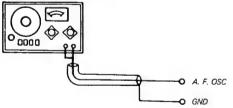


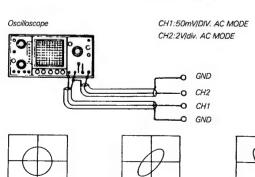
- (4) Insert test disc and put unit into play mode on track.
- (5) Set switch SW2 on the gain adjustment jig to the position of "T".
- (6) Set switch SW1 on.
- (7) Adjust VR103 so that the waveform on the oscilloscope becomes like below.
- ① Good adjustment (Optimum tracking gain)
- 2) Bad adjstment (In the case of low tracking gain)
- (3) Bad adjustment (In the case of high tracking gain)



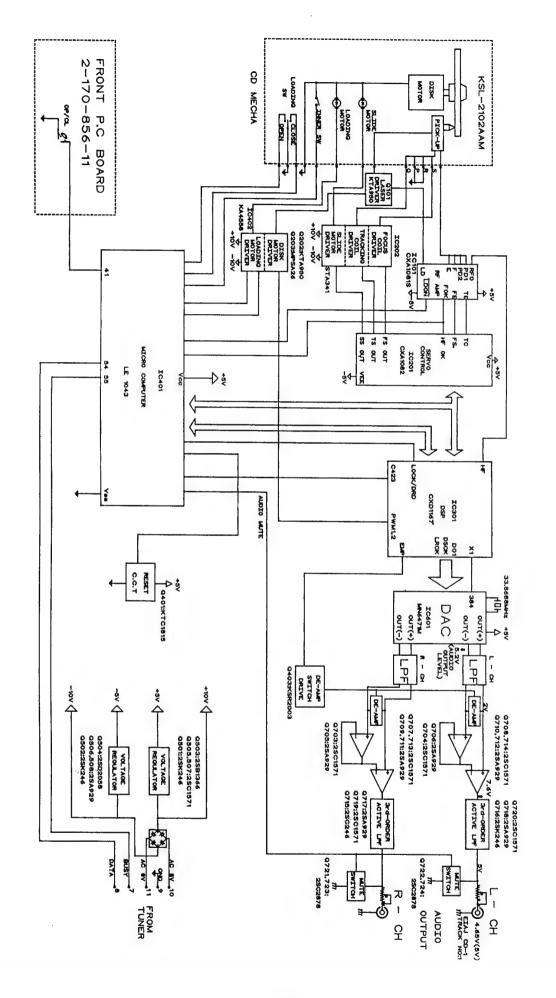
Bad adjustment (In the case of low focus gain)

Low Frequency Oscillator (A F OSC)





1



CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

-CDP-

1. APC CIRCUIT

A semiconductor laser is used as the light source for the optical pickup. As the output from the semiconductor laser changes radically with changes in temperature, a circuit must be provided to stabilize this output. For this purpose, a monitor diode which detects the optical output of the laser diode is used in the semiconductor laser.

As the laser diode emits light from its bonded surface, light is emitted both in front and behind. The light emitted behind is monitored with the monitor diode installed on its rear surface, and the optical output is thus controlled. The light emitted in front becomes the light source for the pickup.

Fig. 1 shows the APC circuit.

When the temperature rises and the optical output decreases, the monitor diode current (IS) decreases, the electric potential of IC101 pin 5 rises, the base current of the driving transistor increases, and the laser diode current increases. This causes the reduced optical output to return to its former level.

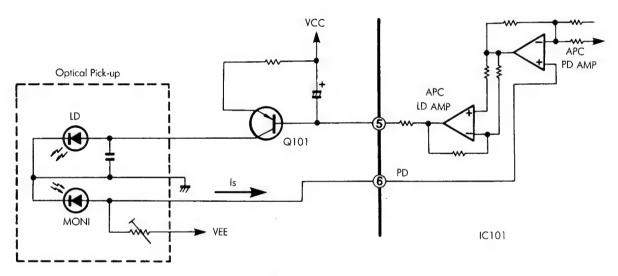


Fig. I

2. FOCUS SERVO

2-1. Optical pickup

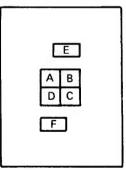
This set employs a three-beam optical pickup comprised of six division photodiodes, A through F as shown in Fig. 2. The four photodiodes (A through D) at the center provide focus error detection by using their property to allow the beam to focus into a round image only at a certain point.

The sums of outputs from diagonal two elements of four division photodiodes (A+C) and B+D are compared by the differential amplifier in IC101 to detect the shape of the beam image.

The remaining two diodes (E and F) provide tracking error detection by means of sub-beam spots.

2-2. Focus error detecting operation

The reflected laser beam from a disc is polarized 90° with the beam-splitter and sent to the cylindrical lens. The beam passed through this cylindrical lens is then sent to the four division photodiodes and focuses into an image whose shape varies with the distance between the disc and the objective lens. Such change in the beam shape causes the current flowing from the photodiodes to vary.



Three spotted (six-division) photo diodes

Fig. 2

Shown in Fig. 3 is the Principle of the focus error detection.

The currents from the photodiodes (A+C and B+D) are applied to pins 7 and 8 of IC101 and converted to voltage by RF I–V amplifiers (1) and (2) included in IC101.

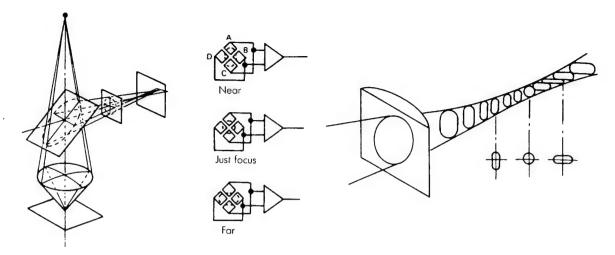


Fig. 3

2-3. Focus servo servo control operation

The focus error signal, after begin converted to voltage by the RF I– V amplifier, is transmitted to the operation amplifier in the IC and output from pin 19.

When the disc to objective lens distance is in just focus, the beam forms a true round. In this state, the beams applied to four elements of four division photodiodes become equal and thus the output provided then is O (zero). When the disc to objective lens distance is too close (near focus), the beam is reflected divergently to form an oval in crosswise direction. In this state, the outputs provided from

photodiodes A and C are higher than those from B and D, resulting in negative (-) output voltage. On the other hand, when the distance is too far (far focus), the beam is reflected convergently to form an oval in longitudinal direction. Then the outputs from photodiodes B and D are higher, resulting in positive (+) output.

The output voltage(focus error signal)from pin 19 of IC101 passes through IC201, in from pin 48 and out from pin 5, and IC202, in from pin 4 out from pin 6 as shown in Fig. 4. It is amplified in each IC and fed to the focus coil which then drives the objective lens of the pickup.

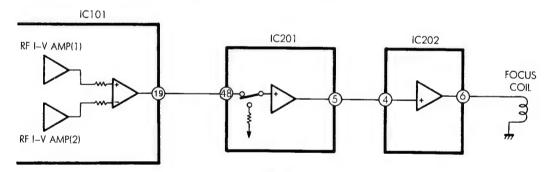


Fig. 4

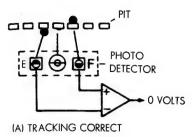
2.4 Tracking error detection system

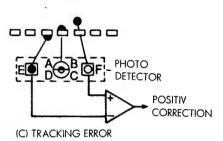
Fig. 5 shows the principle of the tracking error detection system which employs the three beam system.

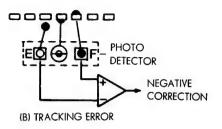
The laser beam is divided into the main beam and two sub-beams by diffraction grating and they are arranged on one line. The center line connecting these three beams has a slight offset angle against the main beam. The main beam is received by photodiodes A, B, C and D and two sub-beams by E and F respectively.

Fig. 5-A shows the on-track state. As both auxiliary beams 1 and 2

are slightly on the track in this state, the outputs of photodiodes E and F are equal and the tracking signal is O(zero). When the track is shifted to the left (Fig. 5-B), the auxiliary beam 1 is off the pit. This allows more light to be received by the photodiode E, resulting in positive (+)tracking signal output. On the other hand, when the track is shifted to the right (Fig. 5–C), the amount of light received by the photodiode F increases, resulting in negative(–) tracking signal output. And these extreme signals are detected as tracking error signals.







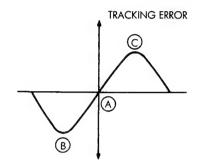
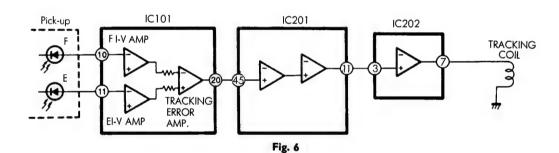


Fig. 5

2-5. Tracking servo control operation

When a tracking error signal is detected by photodiodes E and F, it is fed to pins 11 and 10 of IC101 respectively as shown in Fig. 6. In IC101, the signal is converted into voltage by the E I–V amplifier and F I–V amplifier, transmitted to the tracking error amplifier and

output through pin 20. While it passes through IC201, in from pin 45 and out from pin 11, and IC202, in from pin 3 and out from 7, it is amplified in each IC and sent to the tracking coil to adjust pickup so that the amount of track shift is reduced as closely to none as possible.



3. Regenerative Circuit

3-1 RF circuit

The currents from photodiodes (a, b, c and d)are fed to IC101 through pins 7 and 8 and converted to voltage by RF I–V amplifiers (1) and (2) respectively there, added by the RF summing amplifier

and output from pin 2 as a signal. As it is sent to pin 5 of IC301, it can be checked at the test point (WA101) provided on its way by means of the eye pattern check.

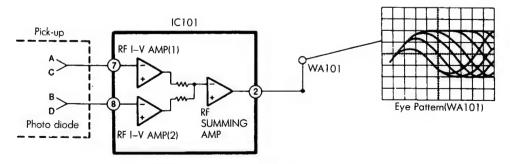


Fig. 7

3-2. EFM demodulation, error correction, serial/parallel conversion

EFM demodulation, error correction and serial/parallel conversion are performed by the internal circuitry of IC301. The eye-pattern signals from pin 27 of IC101 are sent to pin 5 of IC301, then de-

modulated from 14 bits to 8 bits by EFM readjustment. At the same time any error, if found, is corrected (CIRC) and the signals are sent to the D/A converter interface. After that, they are output as 18-bit digital signals from pins 76, 78 and 80 of IC301 and fed to the D/A converter of IC601.

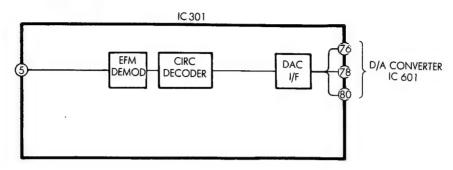


Fig. 8

4. 1-bit D/A Converter

Conventionally, high-precision D/A conversion was mainly carried out using resistor ladder systems. There was, however, one main drawback with these systems, which was that zero cross distortion was likely to be generated. To achieve production of a high-precision D/A converter with a minimum amount of zero cross distortion, it would be necessary to carry out complicated and bothersome processes such as laser trimming processing. In addition, use of such D/A converter would require a sampling-and-hold circuits(or deglitcher circuit) and an intricate analog filter with special characteristics When mounting it.

To solve these difficulties, we used a 1-bit D/A converter with 3rd order noise

shaping technology(IC601: MIN 6471M)

4-1. Features and Configuration of MN6471M

Features

- 1. No zero cross distortion
- 2. No non linear distortion
- 3. Built-in 4 times oversampling digital filter
- 4. 2 channels (left and right) built in
- 5. 4DAC configuration possible
- 6. Single 5V power supply operation

The black diagram is shown in Fig. 9. The MN6471M is configured of a digital filter, a 3rd order noise shaping circuit, and a PWM.

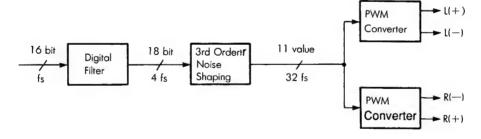


Fig. 9

4-2. Configuration of MN6471M

Fig. 10 shows the configuration of the MN6471M. The sampling frequency of the input data is expressed in fs, so the 3rd order noise shaping circuit operates at 32fs. This means that a 32-times oversampling filter is required. In this LSI, however, oversampling is carried out first at 4fs in the first digital filter, and following that, a O order hold takes place in the 3rd order noise shaping circuit. This enables conversion of the 4fs signal to a 32fs signal.

The digital filter, using 384fs as clock signals, and the noise shaping section, uses 64fs, carry out time division processing on the data for the left and right channels. The PWM section, using 768fs as a clock signal, carries out signal processing for the left and right channels independently.

In the noise shaping section, the 19-bit 32fs signal is converted to 11 values and pulse width modulation (PWM) in carried out on these signals in the PWM section. D/A conversion is carried out in this way. Following are the descriptions of the various blocks.

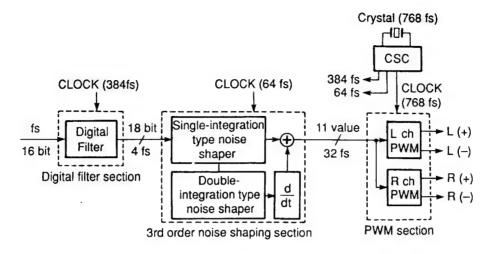


Fig. 10

5. Digital filter

Fig. 11 shows the signal data of an audio signal up to $20\,\mathrm{kHz}$ that has been digitalized, along with the frequency distribution of the signal data. The graphs show the conditions for a sampling frequency of 44. 1 kHz, plus its doubled frequency, $88.2\,\mathrm{kHz}$, and its quadrupled frequency, $176.4\,\mathrm{kHz}$.

As the figure shows, for the same signal up to 20 kHz, the noise portion of the digitalized signal component tends to shift toward the higher range of the signal if the sampling frequency is increased. However, at any sampling frequency, the volume of necessary audio signal information remains constant up to 20 kHz. This allows certain important results to be derived; that is, if the information represented in section (a) is obtained, then it should be possible to create a signal in the form shown in(b) or (c).

When the noise caused by sampling shifts to the higher frequency range, as shown in (b) or (C), the low pass filter characteristic-to eliminate noise during re-conversion to an audio signal need not be steep but can be rather gradual as shown. It is comparatively simple to provide a high audio quality low pass filter of such characteristic with little phase fluctuation or distortion.

The question now becomes how to make a signal sampled at 44. $1\,\mathrm{kHz}$ resemble one sampled at a much higher frequency. Fig. 12 shows the signal sequence sampled at the same 44.1 kHz as in Fig. 11 and its frequency distuibrtion.

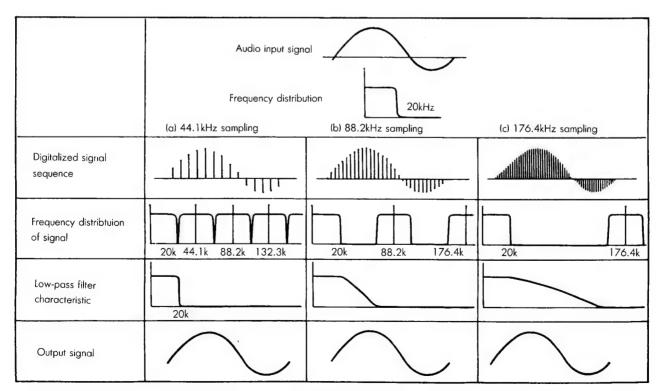


Fig. 11

If the frequency is to be doubled as the first step in increasing the sampling frequency of the signal, zero-level data is added between the data marked with X in Fig. 12(b). In the original signal sequence sampled at 44.1 kHz, there are data only at the points of the sampling timing, while the intervals between those points have all been made zero-level. Introducing zero data in these intervals does not change the original data in any way, nor is the frequency distribution altered. Only the sampling frequency is double.

Passing this data in its modified form through a digital filter with the characteristic shown in Fig. 12(c) causes the portion corresponding

to N1 to be eliminated, resulting in a signal sequence with the frequency distribution shown in (d). This signal sequence possesses exactly the same shape as that obtained for the signal in Fig. 11(b), sampled at $88.2\,\mathrm{kHz}$. In other words, this method enables the sampling frequency to be doubled.

The digital filter used in this unit is a Finite Inpulse Response type. Its circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 13.

The sampling frequency of this unit has been quadrupled, and the phase characteristic has been improved by using a softer analog low-pass filter.

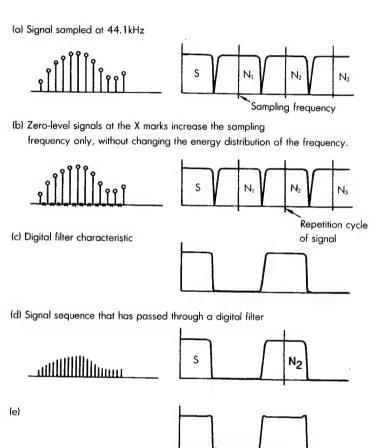


Fig. 12

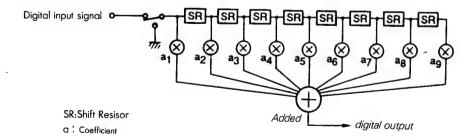


Fig. 13

6. Noise shaper

a) Single-integration noise shaper

The block diagram is shown in Fig. 14.

According to the figure, the relation between input X and output Y is as follows:

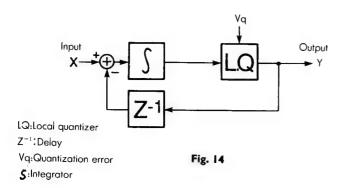
$$Y = X + (1 - Z^{-1})Vq \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (1)$$

The quantization error Vq is a random value, and $(1-Z^{-1})$ express-

es the differential characteristic. Thus, according to equation (1), the spectrum of the quantization error Vq for the single-integration noise shaper has a characteristic of 6dB/oct, and the lower the frequency is, the greater the attenuation becomes, (This is because the noise distribution can be changed by the noise shaper).

b) Double-integration noise shaper

The block diagram is shown in Fig. 15.



In Fig. 15, the path to the output seen from W has a configulation identical to that of the single-integration noise shaper, so that relation between W and Y is:

$$Y = W + (1 - Z^{-1})Vq \cdots (2)$$

The relation between X and Y is:

$$W = \frac{1}{1 - Z^{-1}} (X - Z^{-1}Y) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (3)$$

And the result obtained from above equations (2) and (3) is:

$$Y = X + (1-Z^{-1})^2 V_q \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (4)$$

Comparison with equation (1) shows that the term $(1-Z^{-1})$ is a square of itself. In other words, with the double-integration nosie shaper, the spectrum of the quantization error Vq is attenuated at a slope of 12dB/oct.

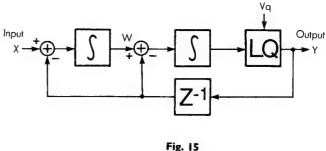


Fig. 16 shows the output spectrum of the noise shaper.

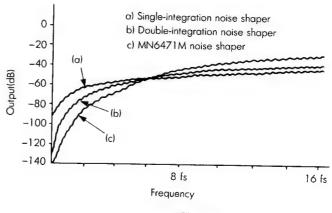


Fig. 16

6-2. 3rd order noise shaper

The black diagram of the 3rd order noise shaper is shown in Fig. 17.

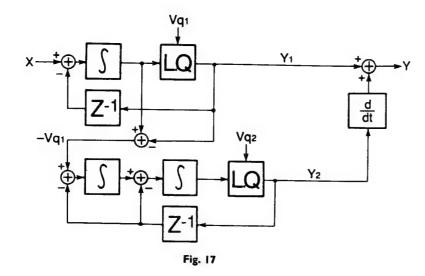
This configuration shows that the first stage uses a single-integration noise shaper and the following stage uses a double-integration noise shaper. The quantization error of the first stage is input at the second stage.

In this configuration, siugle-integration and double-integration noise shapers are connected at several stages, and the quantization error of the provious state is quantified again at the following stage, so that the quantization error included in the output of the previous stage is negated. In this way, compensation is carried out.

In this noise shaping circuit, the input is expressed as X, the output as Y, and the re-quantized error as Vq, and their relation for each order is shown in the following equations.

(1st order) $Y = X + (1 - Z^{-1})Vq$ (2nd order) $Y = X + (1 - Z^{-1})^2Vq$ (3rd order) $Y = X + (1 - Z^{-1})^3Vq$

In noise shaping, as the order of the transfer coefficient called($1-Z^{-1}$)becomes larger, the noise in the 1/2 fs audio band moves higher in the frequency range. The result is that, within a narrow audio band, an 18-bit performance can be obtained even from a 1-bit DAC



The result obtained from above equations (5)–(7) is:

$$Y = X + (1-Z^{-1})^3 Vq^2$$
(8)

7. PWM Output Section

In the output from the MN6471M noise shaper, the 11 value data of the 32fs is output. In the PWM section, pulse width modulation (PWM) is carried out on that signal, enabling D/A conversion.

Fig. 18 shows the PWM section of the MN6471M.

The 11 value digital data output from the noise shaper is converted (1-bit data stream) to pulse signal With11 pulse widths precisely controlled by the crystal OSC and output as an analog signal. In the PWM output section, signals from both left and right channels are output as differential output so that the synchronous-phase noise is eliminated and the 2nd order high-frequency distortion is reduced.

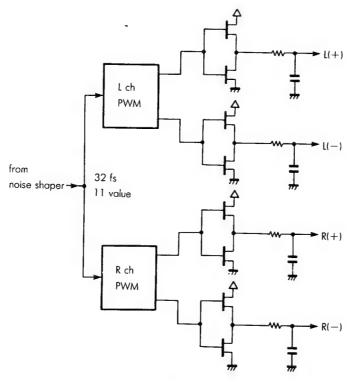


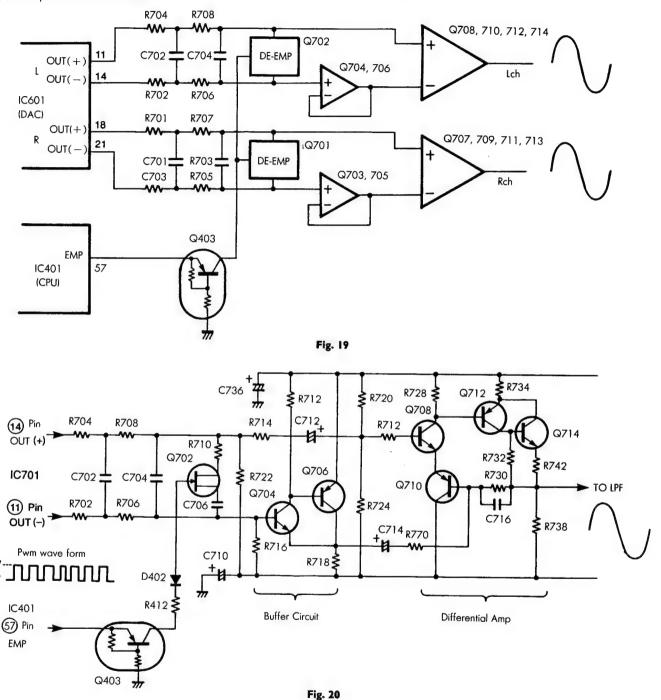
Fig. 18

8. Audio Circuit

Fig. 19 shows a block diagram of the audio circuit.

The outputs from Pin 14(OUT L(+)) and Pin 11 OUT (-) pass through the 2-step LPF which consists of C702, R704 and R702 for one and C704 and R 706 for the other, and the high frequency component of the PWM output from DAC is removed.

Then the (+) side component of the PWM is inputted directly, and its (-) side componenty through the inverted darligton buffer circuit consisting of Q704 and Q706 to the discrete circuit amplifier cocsisting of Q708, Q710, Q712 and Q714, where they are synthesized into an approximately 2V signal voltage which is then output to the LPF circuit of the next stage.

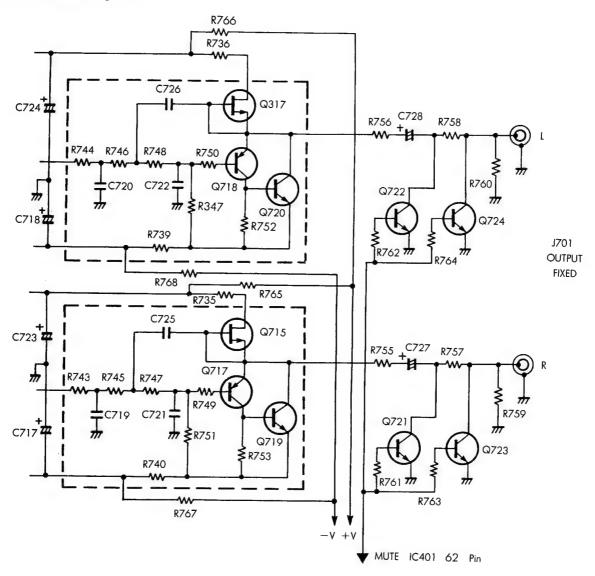


The emphasis data from the disc is output through the terminal (Pin 57) of IC401. When a disc to which emphasis is applied is played back, this terminal is set high and Q403 turns ON. Following this. Q702 are also turned ON. Then connected C706 and R710 provides the DE-Emphasis characteristics. Fig. 20 shows the buffer circuit and the differential amplifier. (Right channel only)

9. Low-Pass filter

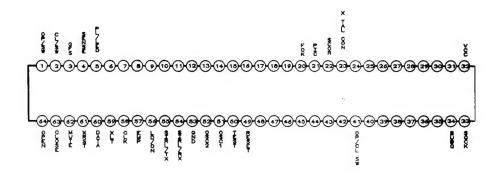
Fig. 21 shows a final-stage circuit which includes a low-pass filter and other elements.

The portion of Fig. 21 enclosed by the broken line is 3rd -other active LPF. This LPF causes noise in the high range to be cut. Q718 and Q720 (Left channel) and Q717 and Q719 (Right channel) are buffer circuit of inverted darlington configuration. Q716 and Q715 are FET controlled constant current circuits. Q725, Q726, Q722, Q721, Q723 and Q724 are power muting circuit.

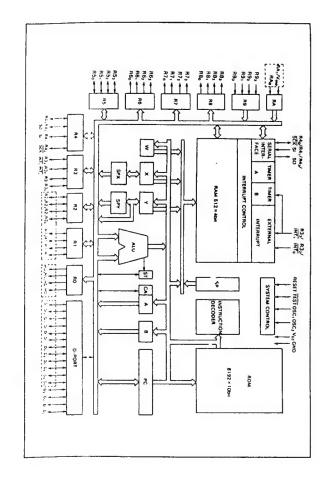


IC FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

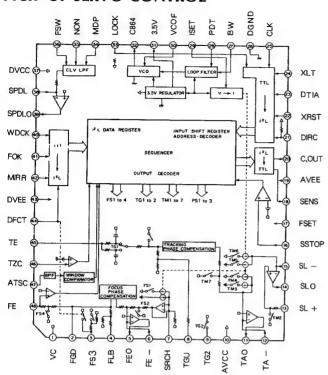
IC 401: MICRO COMPUTER LE1043(HMCS 408 AC)



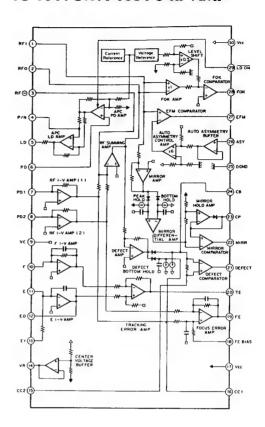
LE 1043 INPUT/ TERMINAL NO OUTPUT		INPUT/		
		OUTPUT	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	
OP/SW	1	INPUT	SWITCH INPUT INDICATING THAT TRAY IS OPEN"CON ACTIVE"	
CL/SW	2	INPUT	SWITCH INPUT INDICATING THAT TRAY IS CLOSE"CON ACTIVE"	
GFS .	3	INPUT	IMPORT TERMINAL FOR REVOLUTION SYNCHRONOUS SIGNAL.	
SENSE	4	INPUT	DETECTING SIGNAL FORSERVO MODE.	
PL/LED	5	OUTPUT	CONTROL OUTPUT FOR ON/OFF OF PLAY LED	
N.C	6-19		UNUSED.	
FOK	20	INPUT	INPUT TERMINNAL FOR FOCUS SYNCHRONOUS SIGNAL.	
PIC	21	INPUT	PIN FOR DETECTING A SIGNL FOR THE ON/OFF LIMIT SWITCH OF THE PICK-UP.	
SCOR	22	INPUT	SYNCHRONOUS SIGNAL INPUT OF SUB-CODE.	
N.C	23		UNUSED.	
X-TAL CON	24	OUTPUT	CONTROL OUTPUT FOR ON/OFF OF X-TAL(33, 86MHz)	
N.C	25-31		UNUSED.	
vcc	32		POWER SUPPLY DC+5V.	
SQCK	33	IN/OUTPUT	CLOCK FOR READING SUB-CODE	
SUBQ	34	INPUT	IMPORT TERMINAL FOR SUB-CODE DATA.	
N.C	35-40		UNSED.	
OP/CL SW	41	INPUT	OPEN/CLOSE KEY INPUT TERMINAL.	
N.C	42-48		UNUSED.	
RESET	49	INPUT	C.P.U RESET INPUT.	
TEST	50	INPUT	UNUSED, CONNECT TO VCC.	
OSCI	51	INPUT	CYCYCLA CLOCK OSCILLATOR FOLK - 2 ONLL	
OSC2 52 OUTPUT		OUTPUT	SYSYEM CLOCK OSCILLATOR.FCLK = 3.0MHz	
GNID	53	INPUT	GROUNDING TERMINAL.	
SIRL/RX/TX 54 N/OUTPUT		N/OUTPUT		
BUSY	55	IN/OUTPUT	CONTROL SIGNAL IN/OUTPUT OF SYSTEM.	
LD/ON	56	OUTPUT	CONTROL OUTPUT FOR ON/OFF LASERDIODE."LOW ACTIVE"	
EMP	57	OUTPUT	EMPHASSIS DETECT.	
CLK	58	OUTPUT	OUTPUT TERMINAL OF SIGNAL TRANSFER CLOCK FOR SERVO CONTROL SIGNAL.	
XLT	59	OUTPUT	OUTPUT TERMINAL OF LATCH FOR SERVO SYNCHRONOUS SIGNAL.	



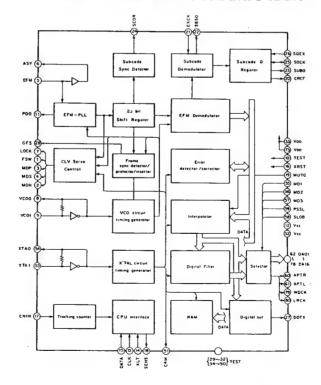
IC 201: CX A 1082 BQ OPTICAL PICK-UP SERVO CONTROL



IC 101: CX A 1081 S RF AMP

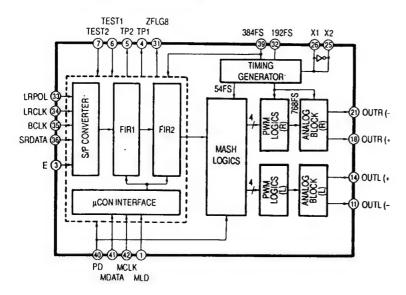


IC 301: CX D 1167Q DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSOR AND DYNAMIC RAM



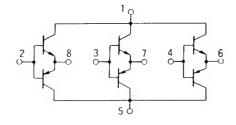
Note) These pins are for the QFP. For VQFP they are different. See Pin Description

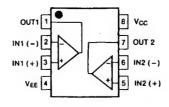
IC 601:MN 6471 M DIGITAL FILTER & D/A CONVERTER



IC 202:STA 341 M TR ARRAY

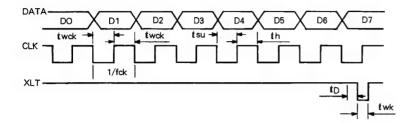
IC 402:MC 4558 C 2-CH OP-AMP





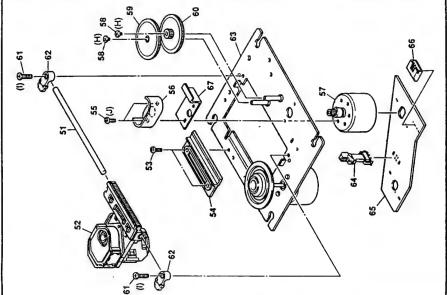
TIMING CHANT

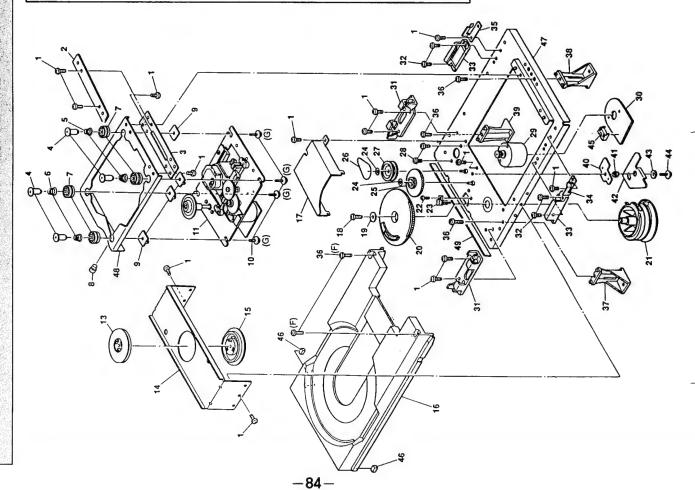
$\mathbf{CDP}:\mathbf{CD}\text{--}\mathbf{300}/\mathbf{500}$



Vcc 5.0 V

Item	S	Unit	
Clock frequency	f _{ck}		MHz
Clock pulse width	f_{wck}	500	ns
Hode time	t _{su}	500	ns
Steup time	th	500	ns
Delay time	tn	500	ns
Latch pulse width	twL	1000	ns

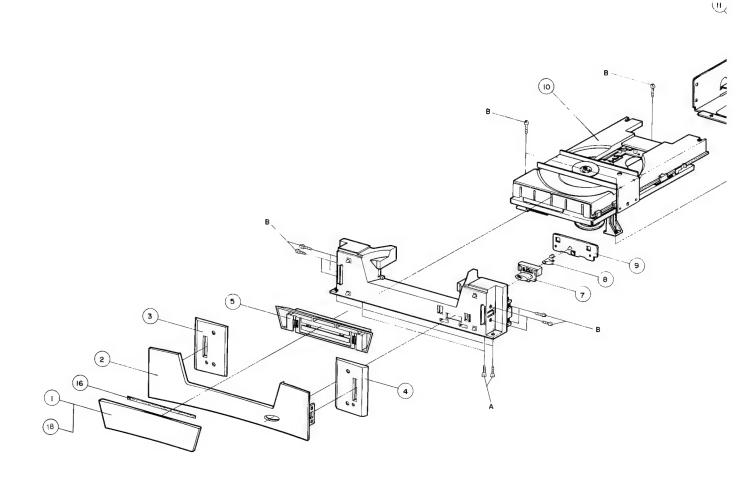


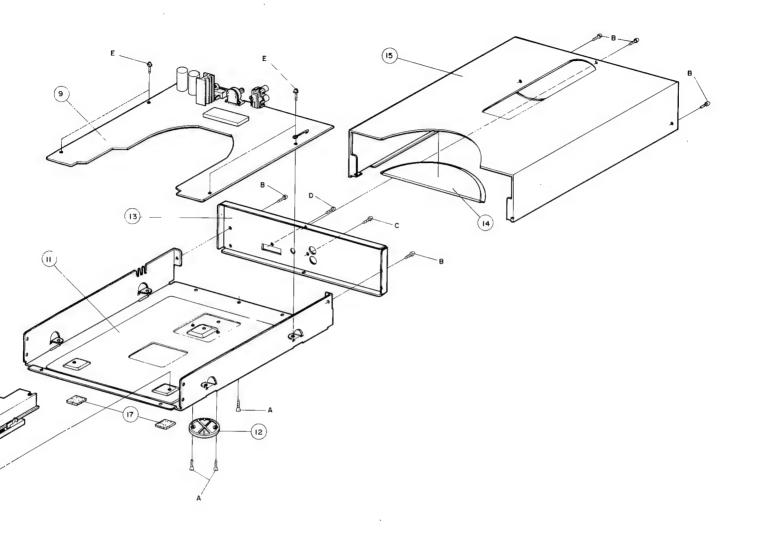


CD MECHANISM EXPLODED VIEW

EXPLODED VIEW

CDP: CD-300/500





NOTE: A=(USA), B=(I,IB,BB)

NO	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO	MATERIAL	Q'TY	REMARK
1	DOOR .COVER	3-821-102-01	A6063-T5	1	A,B
2	PANEL . FRONT	3-819-802-01	A6063-T5	1	A,B
3	FOOT (L)	3-819-806-02	A6063-T5	1	A,B
4	FOOT (R)	3-819-807-01	A6063-T5	1	A,È
5	HOLDER . DOOR	3-819-805-04	ABS-720	1.	A,B
6	PANEL . BASE	3-819-803-05	ABS-720	1	A,B
7	KNOB . TACT	3-819-804-01	ABS-720	1	A,B
8	LENS .KNOB	3-324-012-02	SBR (K-RESIN)	1	A,B
9	PCB . UNIT ASS'Y	A-170-856-02	MAIN	1	A,B
10	MECHANISM . CDP	2-219-116-01	SONY, MECHANISM	1	A,B
11	CHASSIS . MAIN	3-819-808-05	SECC T1.0	1	A,B
12	FOOT .REAR	3-324-011-01	ABS-720	1	A,B
13	PANEL .REAR	3-819-810-21	SECC TO.8	1	A,B
14	WINDOW . MECHA.	3-819-812-02	PMMA-60N	1	A,B
15	TOP . COVER	3-819-809-01	SECC TO.8 (SPRAY)	1	A,B
16	CUSHION . DOOR	3-819-815-03	FELT + TAPE (TO.5)	1	A,B
17	COVER . SCREW	3-819-816-01	EVA GRAY T5.5	2	A,B
18	DOOR . COVER(CD500)	3-821-002-01	A6063-T5	1	A,B
Α	SCREW	7-464-408-01	CBZ 30P080FZK	9	A,B
В	SCREW	7-764-408-01	VBZ 30P080FZK	11	A,B
Ċ	SCREW	7-999-166-01	PBT 30P100FZK	1	A,B
D	SCREW	7-764-410-01	VBZ 30P100FZK	1	A,B
£	SCREW	7-344-408-01	ATZ 30P080FZK	4	A,B

ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

CDP: CD-300/500

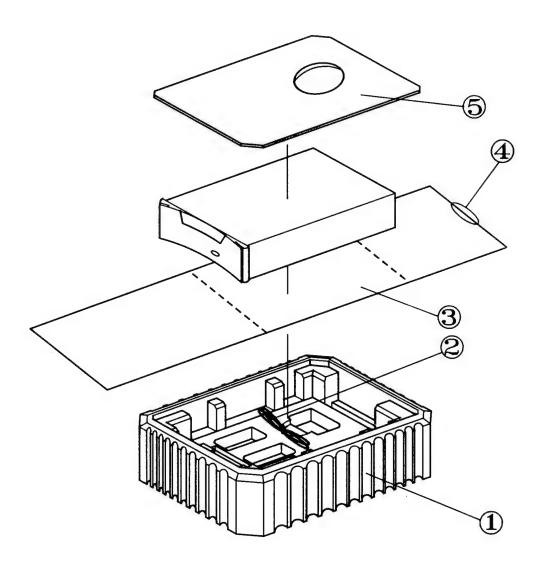
REF. No	Part No.	Description
	PCB-1 MAIN P.C. BOARD	
	RESISTORS	
R505, 506	111510925	1Ω ¹ / ₂ W, ±5%
R733, 734, 735, 736, 739, 740, 741, 742	111822925	$2.2\Omega^{1}/_{8}W, \pm 5\%$
R507, 765, 766, 767, 768	111847925	$4.7\Omega^{-1}/_{8}W, \pm 5\%$
R602	111810025	10Ω ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R105	111822025	22Ω ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R757, 758	111847025	47Ω 1/8W, ±5%
R601, 749, 750, 755, 756	111810125	100Ω ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R405, 727, 728	111822125	220Ω ¹/ ₈ W. ±5%
R307, 725, 726	111833125	330Ω ½W, ±5%
R303, 304, 305, 501, 502, 737, 738	111847125	470Ω ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R743, 744, 753, 754	111856125	560Ω ¹ / ₈ W, ±5%
R110, 111, 411, 503, 504, 604, 605, 711, 712, 717	111810225	1KΩ ½W, ±5%
718, 731, 732,745, 746, 747, 748, 420, 421		76.17 = 210
R772, 773	111812225	1.2KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R214, 404, 713, 714	111822225	2.2KΩ 1/ _k W, ±5%
R101, 774, 775	111839225	3.9KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R106, 107, 415, 603	111847225	4.7KΩ ¹/₅W, ±5%
R769, 770	111868225	6.8KQ ¹ / ₈ W, ±5%
R206	111882225	
R103, 109, 210, 211, 212, 302, 701, 702, 703		8.2KΩ ½W, ±5%
704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 729, 730	111810325	10KΩ ¹/₅W, ±′5%
R709, 710	111812325	12KΩ '/ ₈ W, ±5%
R403, 761, 762, 763, 764	111815325	15KΩ 1/8W, ±5%
R102	111818325	18KΩ ½W, ±5%
R104, 204, 216	111822325	
R411, 406, 416	111847325	22KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R402, 721, 722		47KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R751, 752	111868325	68KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R201, 715, 716	111875325 111882325	75KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R108, 202, 207, 209, 301, 407, 408, 719, 720	111810425	82KΩ 1/ ₆ W, ±5%
759, 760	111010425	100 K $\Omega^{-1}/_{8}$ W, $\pm 5\%$
R203, 205, 213, 409, 410	111010405	12040 1/14 1 504
R414	111812425	120KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R723, 724	111815425	150KΩ ¹/₅W, ±5%
R208	111818425	180KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
R219, 401, 412, 413	111851425	510KΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
1217, 101, 412, 410	111810525	1MΩ ¹/ ₈ W, ±5%
	CONTROLS	
VR701	250139301	20KB X 2 RK16K1250101-20KB
VR101, 103, 104	251222301	6MM(RH0615C), 22K
VR102	251247301	6MM(RH0615C), 47K
VR201	251222201	6MM(RH0615C), 2.2K
	CAPACITORS	
C715, 716	19Y610011	$10pF$, $\pm 5\%$, $50V$, MICA
C703, 704	19Y633041	$33pF, \pm 5\%, 50V, MICA$
C701, 702	19Y682041	82pF, ±5%, 50V, MICA
C711, 712	194310065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 16 V, AH ELEC
C713, 714	194233065	33μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, AH ELEC
C601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606	194247065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, AH ELEC
C717, 718, 723, 724, 727, 728	194210167	100μ F, $\pm 20\%$, $10V$, AH ELEC
C706, 707, 708, 709	194222167	220μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, AH ELEC
C607, 608	180605015	5 pF, CH, 50 V, ± 5 %, CERAMIC
C401, 402	180610015	10pf, CH, 50V, \pm 5%, CERAMIC
C102	180612045	12pF, CH, 50V, \pm 5%, CERAMIC
C106, 112, 210, 301, 303, 404, 609	175647345	47000pF, F, 50V, ±5%, CERAMIC
C103	150610245	1000pF, 50V, \pm 5%, MYLAR
C705, 706, 719, 720, 721, 722	150615245	1500pF, 50V, \pm 5%, MYLAR
C101	150622245	2200pF, 50V, \pm 5%, MYLAR
C116, 117, 211	150647245	4700pF, 50V, ±5%, MYLAR
C725, 726	150656245	5600pF, 50V, \pm 5%, MYLAR
C108, 111, 207, 208, 215	150610345	$10000pF$, $50V$, $\pm 5\%$, MYLAR

REF. No		Part No.	Description
C105, 109, 216		150633345	33000pF, 50V, ±5%, MYLAR
C202		150647345	47000pF, 50V, ±5%, MYLAR
C201, 204, 501, 502,		150610445	100000pF ± 50V, ±5%, MYLAR
C110, 217		141647865	$0.47 \mu F$, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C212, 213. 403		141601065	1μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C203, 403		141647965	4.7μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C206		141610065	10μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 50V, ELEC
C104, 107, 113, 114, 115, 205, 209, 214, 219		141247065	47μ F, $\pm 20\%$, 10V, ELEC
302, 304, 405 ⚠ C505, 506		141322165	$220\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 16\text{V}, ELEC$
△ C507, 508		141210267	$1000 \mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 10\text{V}, \text{ELEC}$
△ C503, 504		141347267	4700µF, ±20%, 16V, ELEC
C406		144622965	$2.2\mu\text{F}, \pm 20\%, 50\text{V}, \text{ELEC}$
2.00			
		INTEGERATED CIRCUITS	CVA 1001C(DID TVDE)
IC101		2440418741	CXA_1081S(DIP TYPE)
IC201		2440408741	CXA-1082BQ
IC301		2440423741 2600103011	CXD-1167Q, DSP+SRAM ZTAT, HD4074008S
IC401	OP	2600103011	LE1043, HMCS408AC
16401	OK	2441437511	MN6471M
IC601 IC202		2442026791	STA341M
IC402		244123671	MC4558C
C402		244120071	
		TRANSISTORS	
Q501, 502, 701, 702, 715, 716		2404111351	2SK24GR F.E.T
⚠ Q503		240111221	KTB1366
∆ Q504		240215321	KTD2058
Q505, 507, 703, 704, 707, 708, 713, 714,		240218035	2SC1571G
719, 720			
Q506, 508, 705, 706, 709, 710, 711, 712		240015735	2\$A929G
717, 718			
Q201, 403, 602		240211125	KTC3198Y
Q402		240211425	KTC3203Y
Q101, 202, 401		240010825	KTA1271Y
Q203		240215215	MPSA25(DARINGTON)
Q725		240610715	KSR2001
Q726		240610915	KSR1003
Q601		240610615	KRA103M
Q721, 722, 723, 724		240215415	KTC2878A
		DIODES	
△ D501, 502, 503, 504		2413581651	1N4003L
D101, 402, 403		241017995	1\$\$133
△ D505, 506		242106245	ZENER 1N73A 6.2V
		MISCELLANEOUS	
X401		213816601	6MHZ, X-TAL(at IC401:HD4074008S)
	OR	213816701	3MHZ, X-TAL(at IC401:LE1043, HMCS408AC)
X601		213818101	33.8688MHZ(3RD)
WA101, 301, 302		216812101	2.5M/M, 2P, NKCO21
WA104, 403		216812401	2.5M/M, 5P, NICC-024-0
WA102		216842401	STRAIGHT TYPE, 8P, 2M/M
WA401, 402		216810101	2P, 2MM
WA201		216836001	00-8283-0412-0000 4P, 2M/M
WA103		216844501	4P, 2M/M, RED
WA202		216844601	4P, 2M/M, YELLOW
WA501		216846901	13P, 52303-1311, BLACK
CN401, 402		215997901	2P, 2M/M, 350M/M
L101		103410035	10UH, AL03(7MM) \pm 10%
H\$501		371070203	40MM, AL
JAC701		215561701	GOLD WHITE. RED, P:14
	PCB-	2 CONTROL P.C. BOARD	
		RESISTORS	
R406		111833125	330Ω ¹/₅W, ±5%
UDEN		355725	7611, 2010
		L.E. DIOED	
D401		241949345	R34MC F02, F=4MM
		SWITCH	
SW401		220899901	177-620-002-000, KHH-10910

PCB-4 SUB P.C. BOARD	
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS	
IC1 2600151011 LE1041 MSM65511RS C	PI I
IC2 2440323631 BA6238A MOTOR DRIVI	_
IC3 2440324631 BA10393	K
21.602.600	
TRANSISTORS	
Q15, 16 240210925 KTC1627A-Y, PA	
Q17 240215215 MPSA26, DARINGTON	
Q22, 23 240211135 KTC3198GR	
CONTROLS	
VR1 2514203011 20KB EVNDCAAO3824	
RESISTORS	
R33, 43 111415225 $1.5K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{4}W$, $\pm 5\%$	
R84, 85 111810225 $1K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$	
R42 111847125 470Ω , $\frac{1}{4}$ W, ± 5 %	
R15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 43 111810325 $10K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{8}W$, $\pm 5\%$	
R18 111822325 22K Ω , $//_{\nu}W$, \pm 5%	
R19, 37, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 111847325 47ΚΩ, ¹ / ₈ W, ±5%	
56, 57, 75, 77, 78	
R4O 111822125 220Ω, '/ ₈ W, ±5%	
R26 111410025 10Ω, '/,W, ±5%	
R28, 29, 30 111418225 1.8K Ω , $\frac{1}{N}$, $\frac{1}{N}$, $\frac{1}{N}$	
R31 111433225 $3.3K\Omega$, $\frac{1}{4}W$, $\pm 5\%$	
R32 111439225 3.9K Ω , $\frac{1}{V}$, $\frac{1}{V}$, $\frac{1}{V}$, $\frac{1}{V}$	
R35, 36 111447025 47Ω , ${}^{1}_{}$ /W, \pm 5%	
R39 111822425 220KΩ, ¹/ _* W, ±5%	
R68 111868325 68KΩ, '/ ₆ W,±5%	
R41 111847225 4.7KΩ, ½, W, ± 5%	
R44 111810525 1MΩ, ¹/₅W,±5%	
R45, 46 111812325 12KΩ, \(\frac{1}{3}\)W,±5%	
R59, 60, 61, 72, 73 111810425 100KΩ, ¹/ _* W, ±5%	
R63, 64, 67 111822225 2.2KΩ, /\s\W, ±5%	
R65, 66, 68 111833325 33KΩ, ¹ / ₈ W, ±5%	
CAPACITORS	
C15, 16, 17 175647395 47000pF, ±20%, 50V	
C18, 20 175610395 10000pF, ±20%, 50V	
C22 175610495 100000pF, ±20%,50V	
C55 175610395 10000pF, ± 20%, 50V	
MISCELLANEOUS	
CN109 2168456011 SBRK16S-1 16P	
WA110 2168392011 52257-1110, 11P,	
WA112, 114 2168389011 52257-0510, 5P,	
WAII1, 113 2168394011 52257–1510, 15P,	
X1 2138185011 FCR4.0, MCT3, CERAM	C OSC

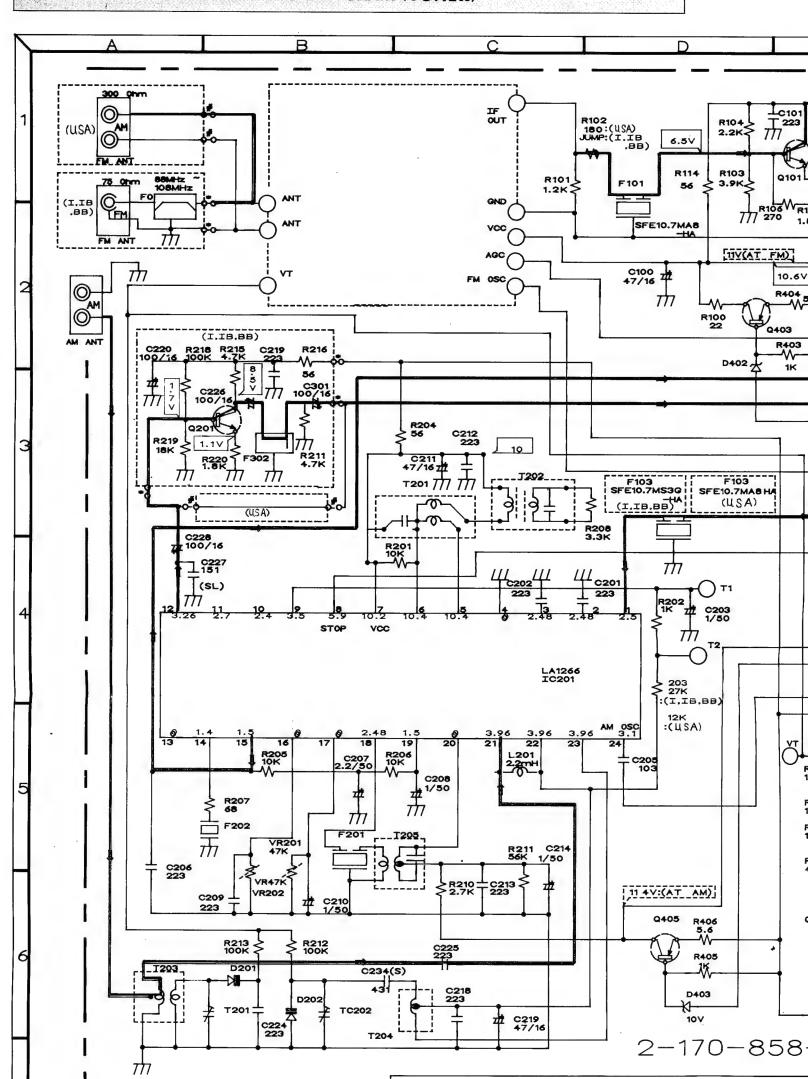
PACKING DRAWING

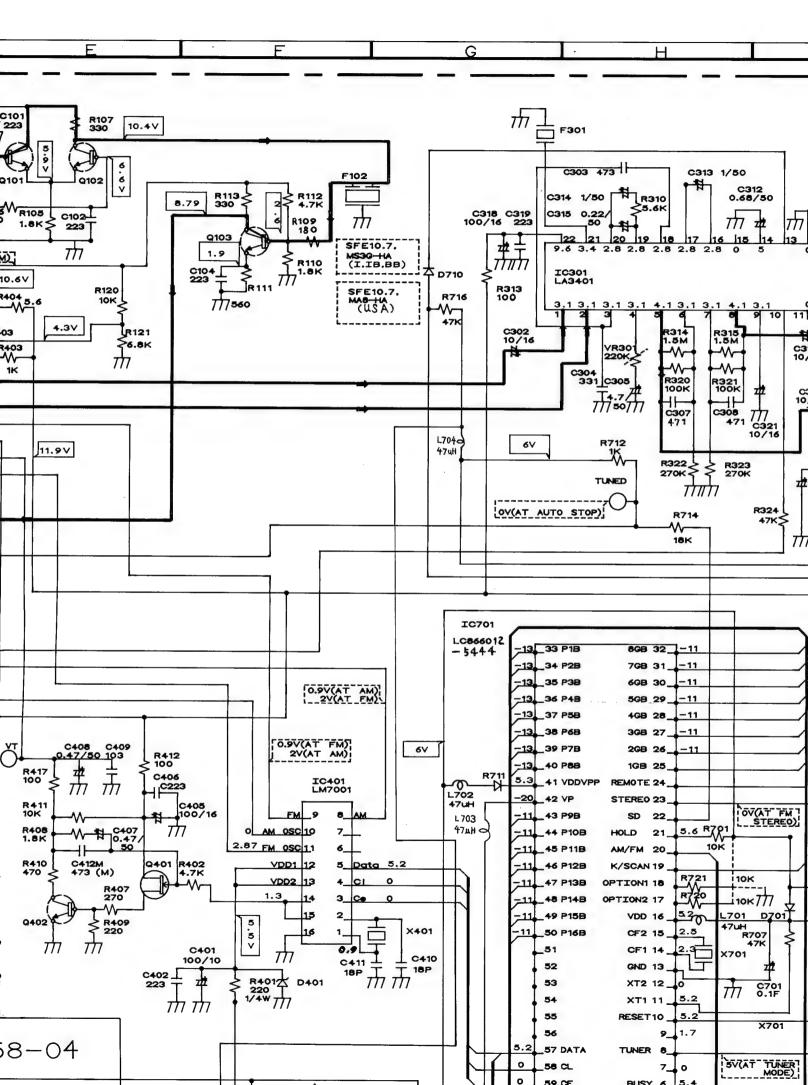
CDP: CD-300/500

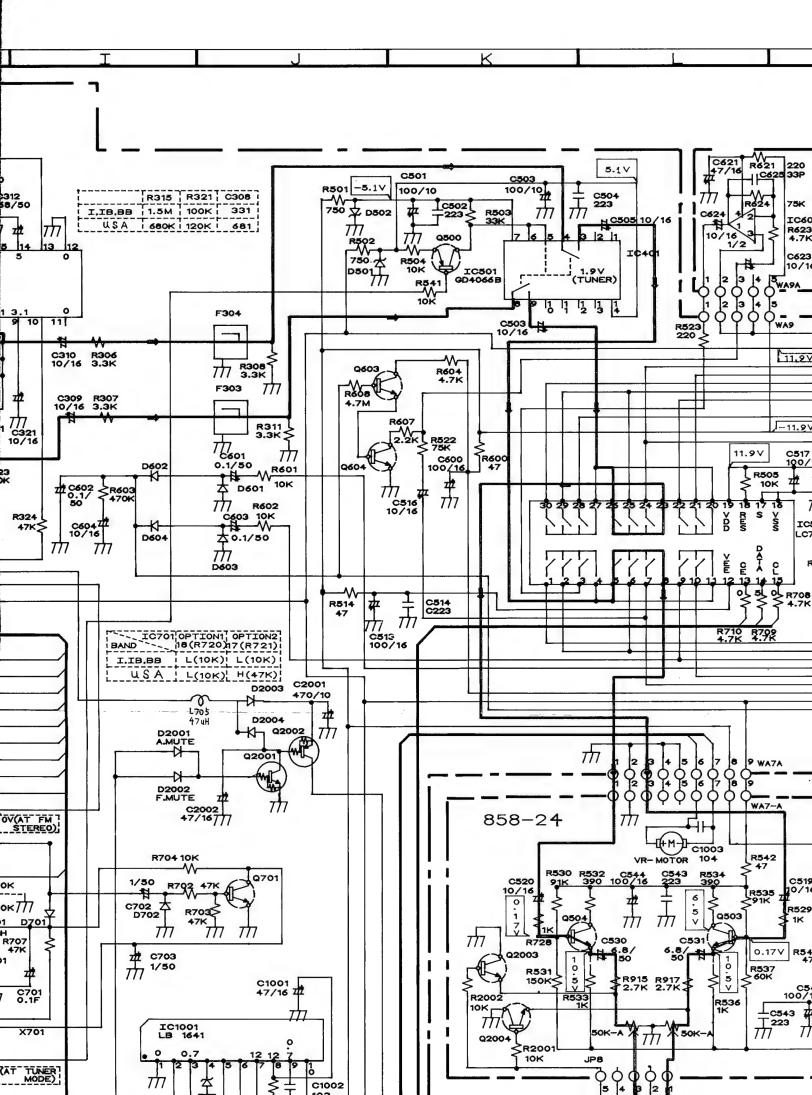


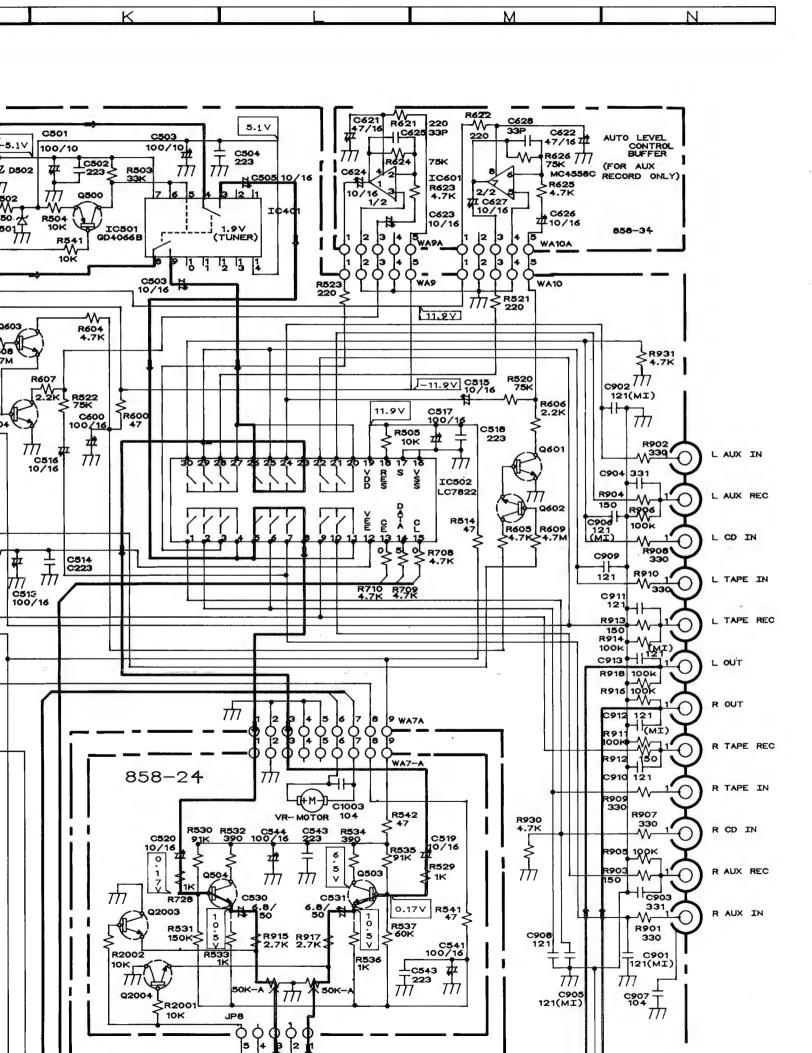
N	10	PARTS NAME	PARTS NO.	Q'TY
	1	PAD BOTTOM	3-819-811-01	1
i	2	PIN CORD	2-212-140-01	1
	3	SHEET POLY	3-324-029-01	-1
Ŀ	4	STICKER SET	3-819-817-01	1
[5	INNER LID	3-324-019-01	1

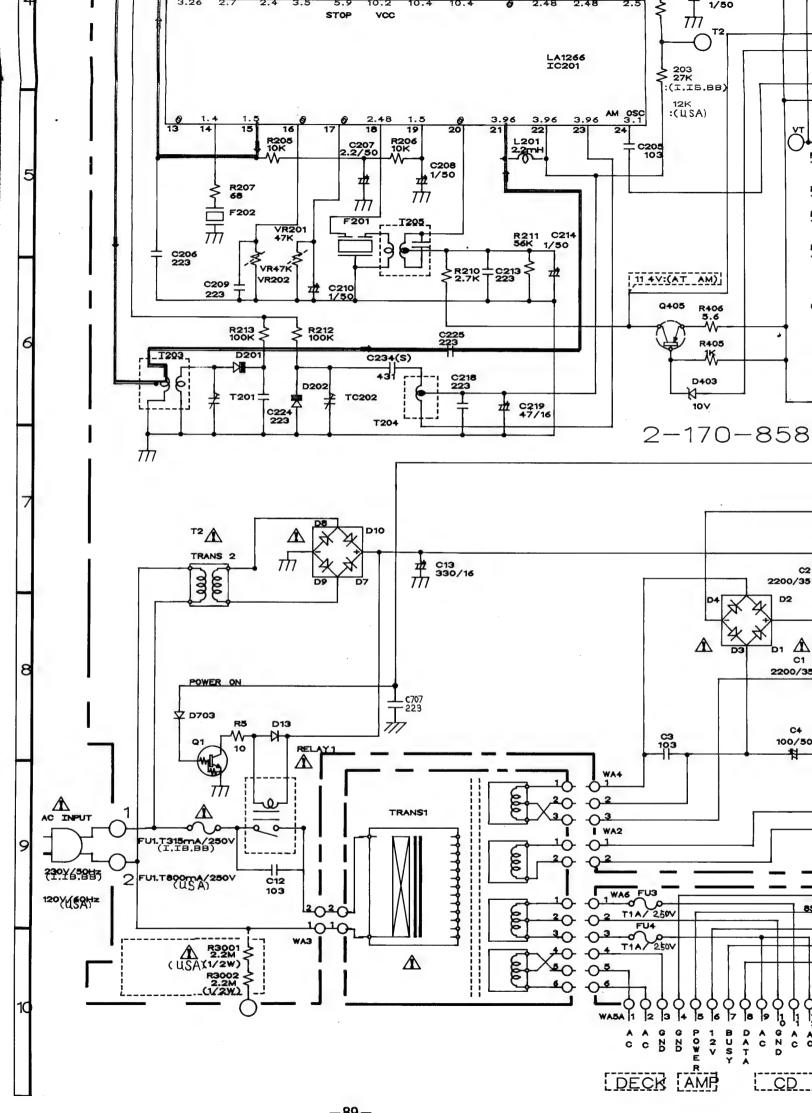
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (TUNER)

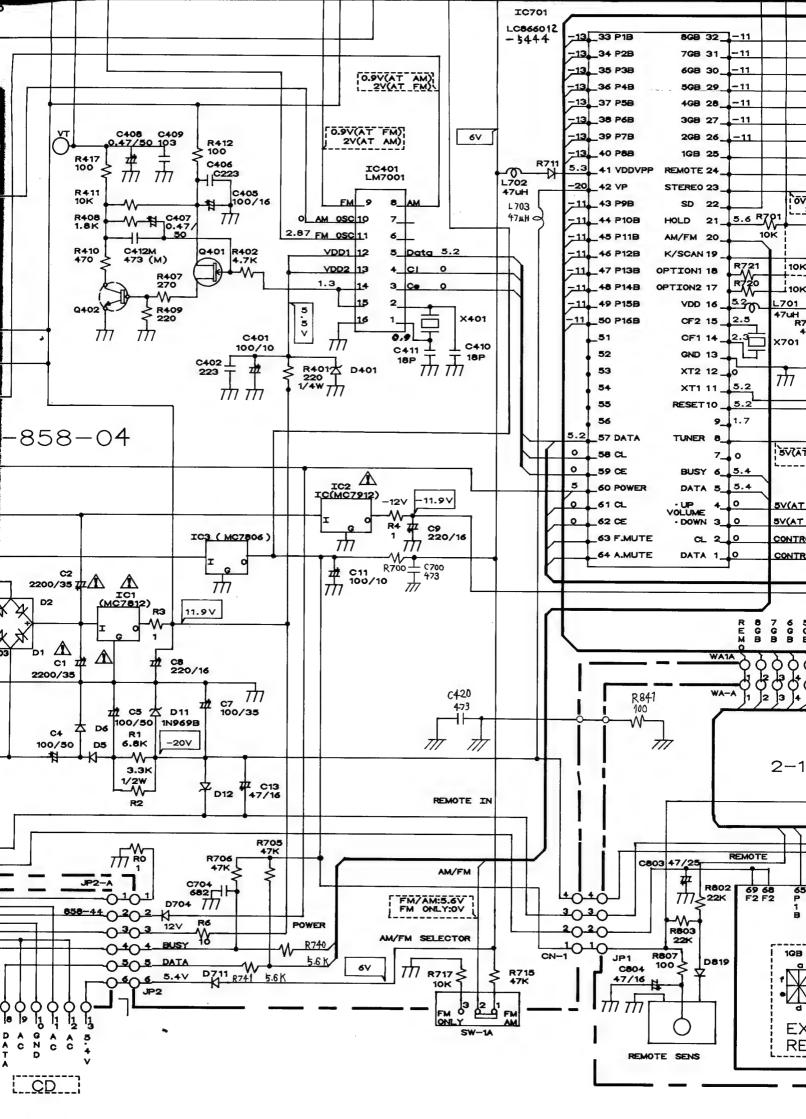


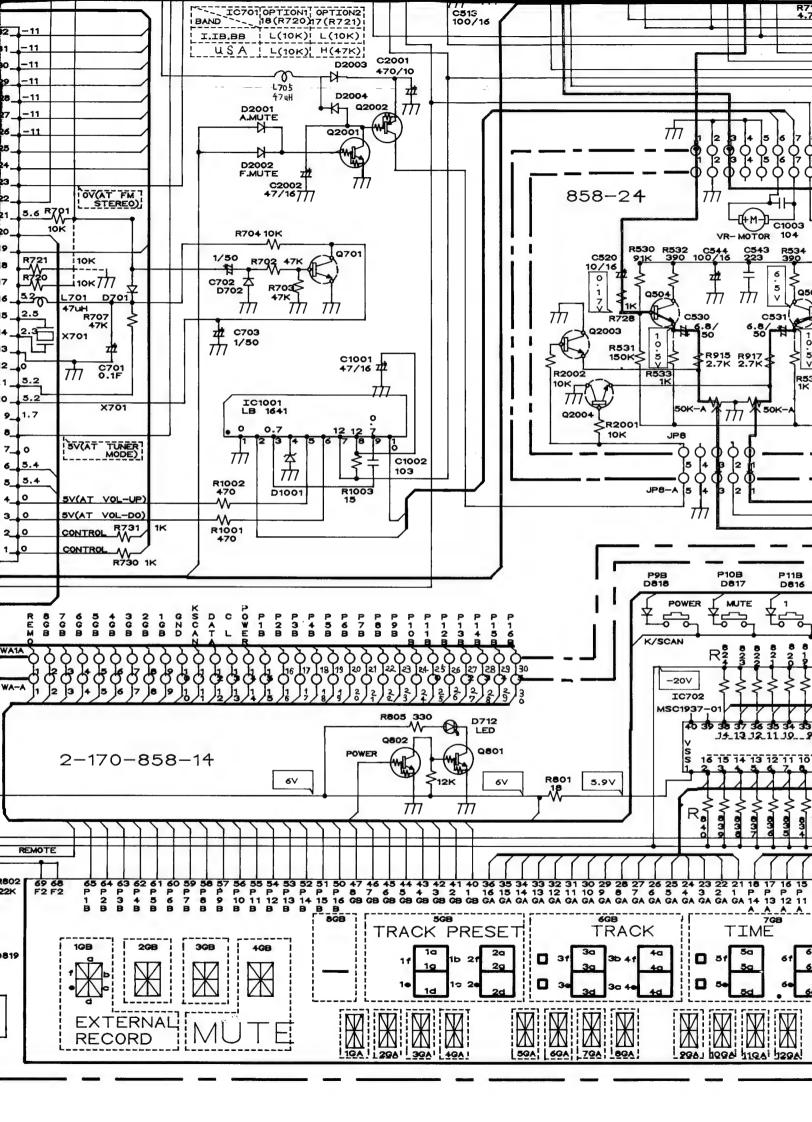


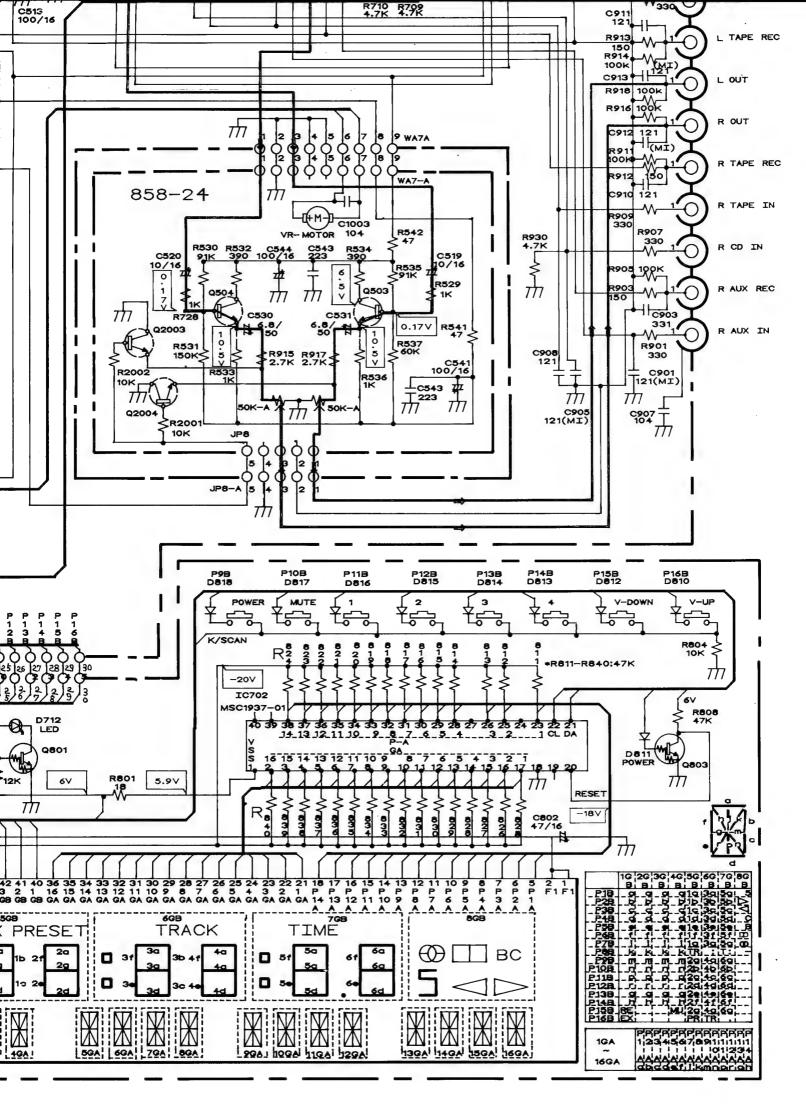






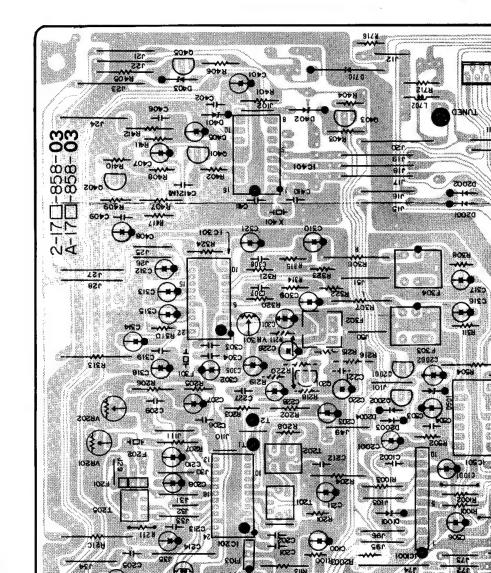




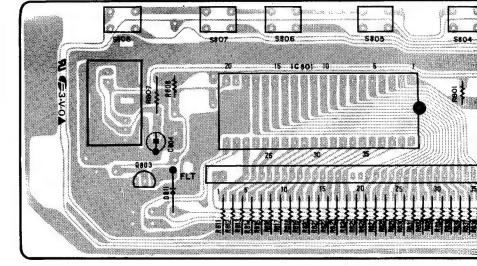


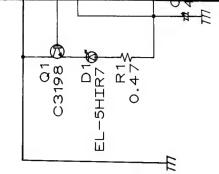
bcB-S

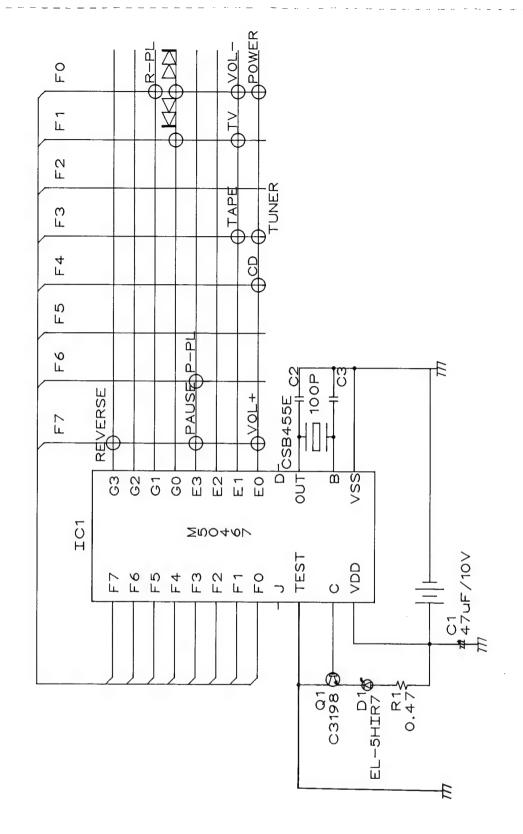
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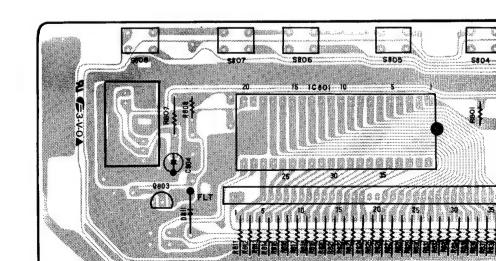


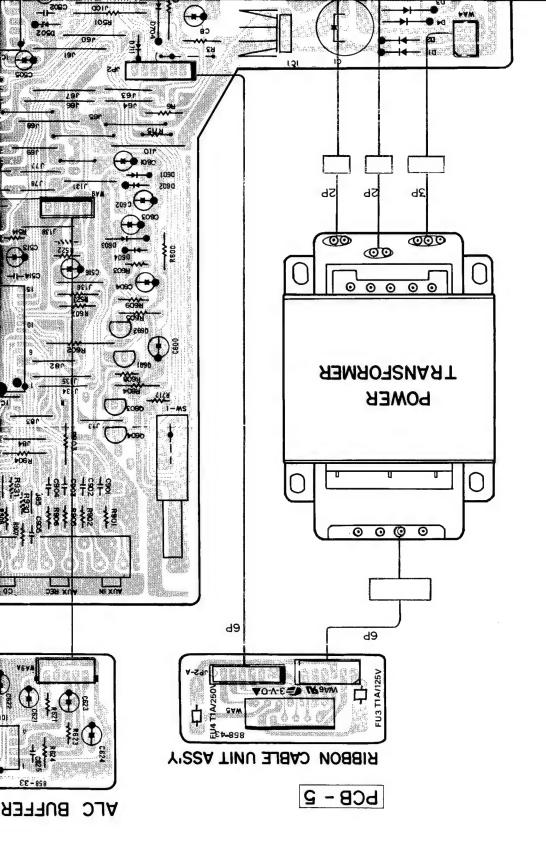
CONTROL UNIT ASS'Y

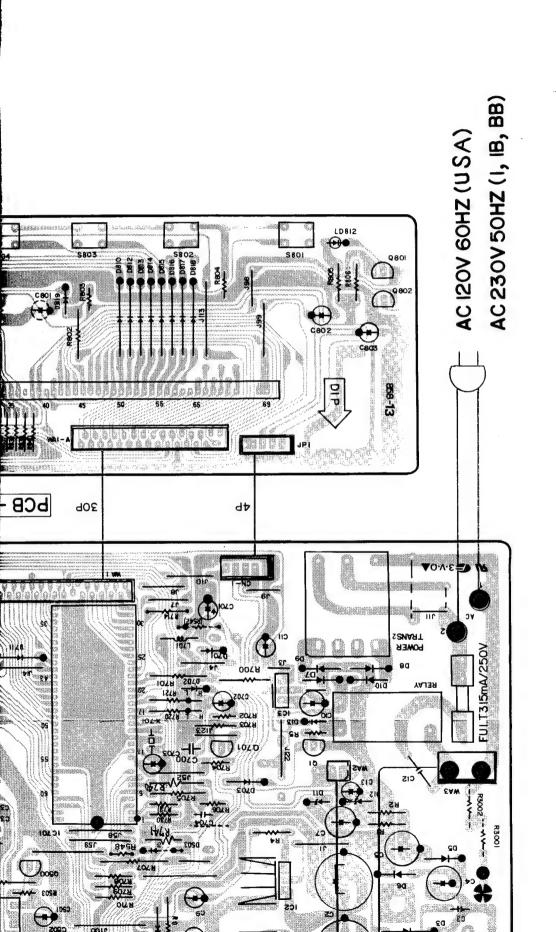




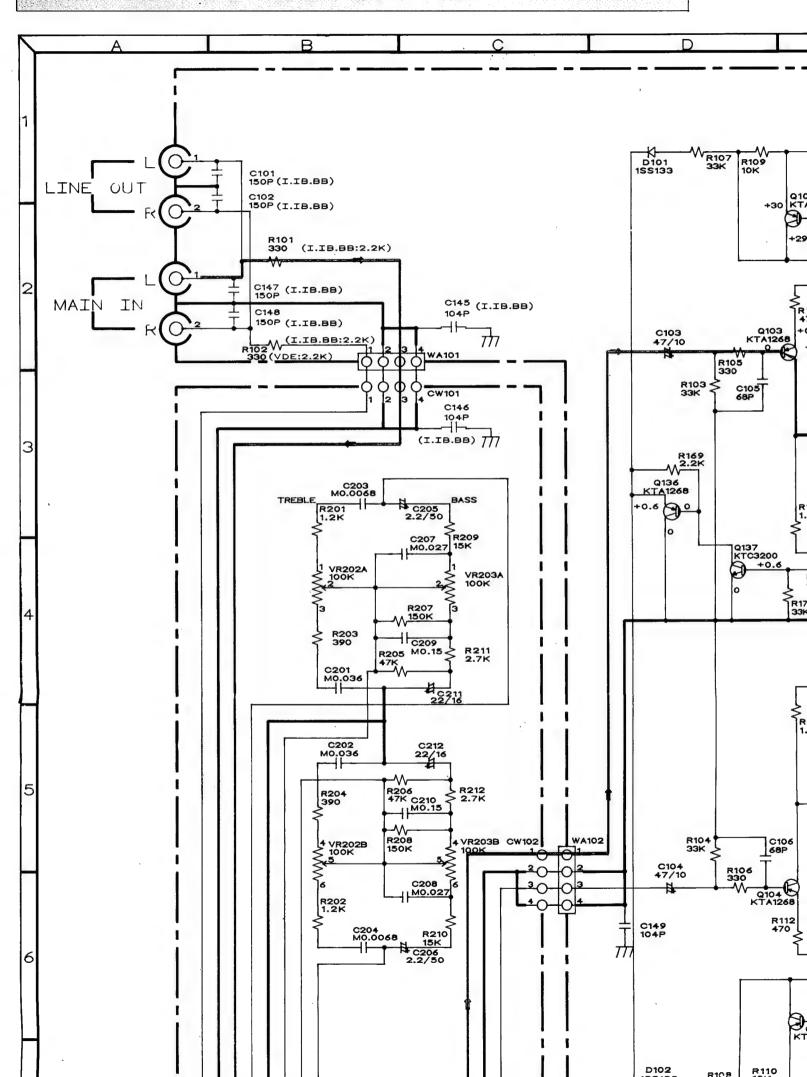


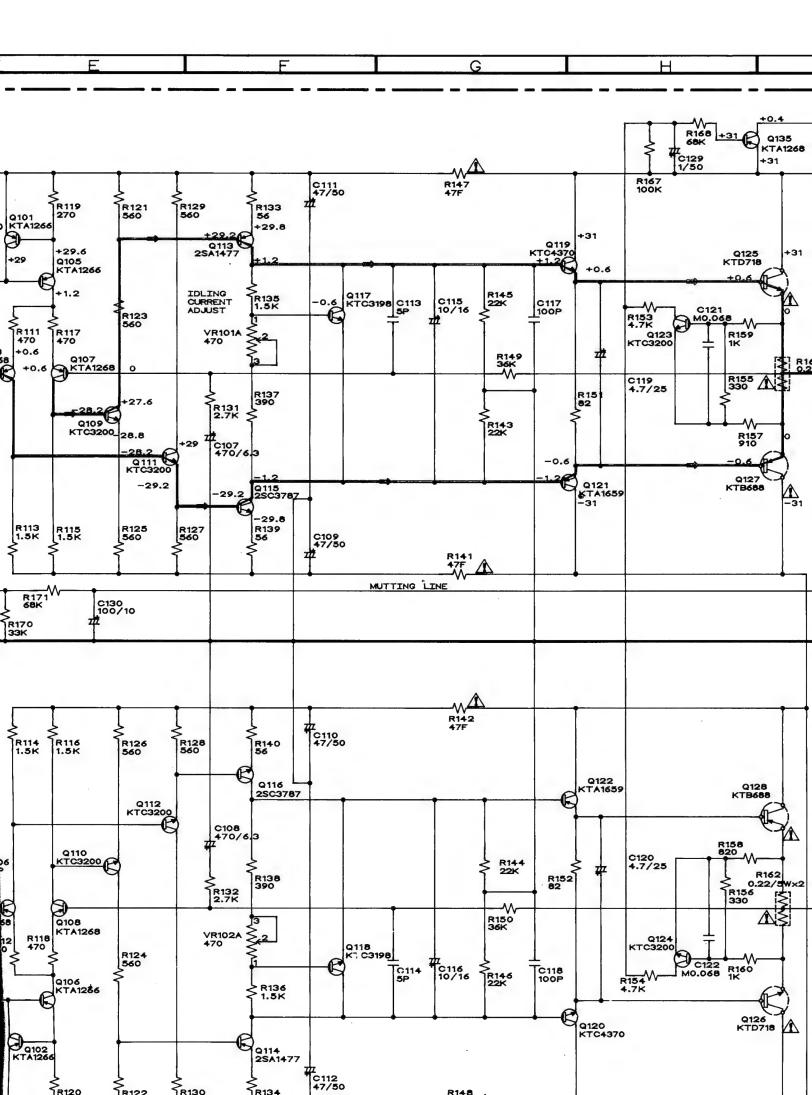


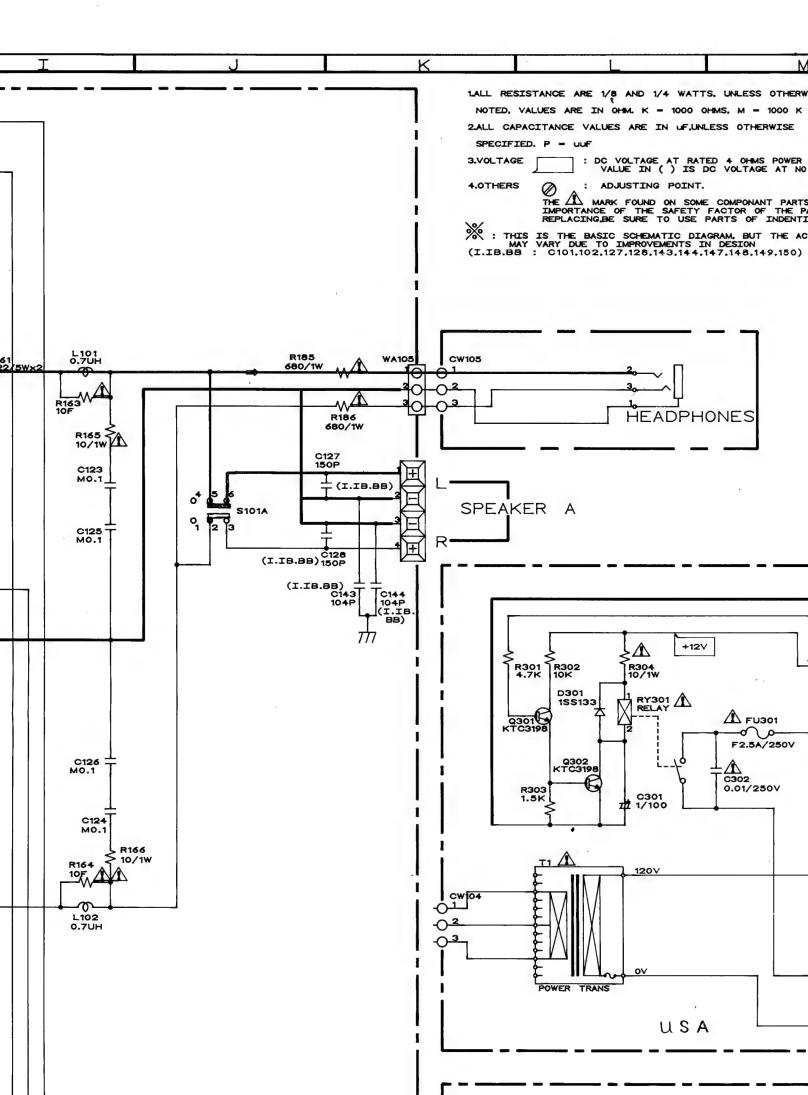


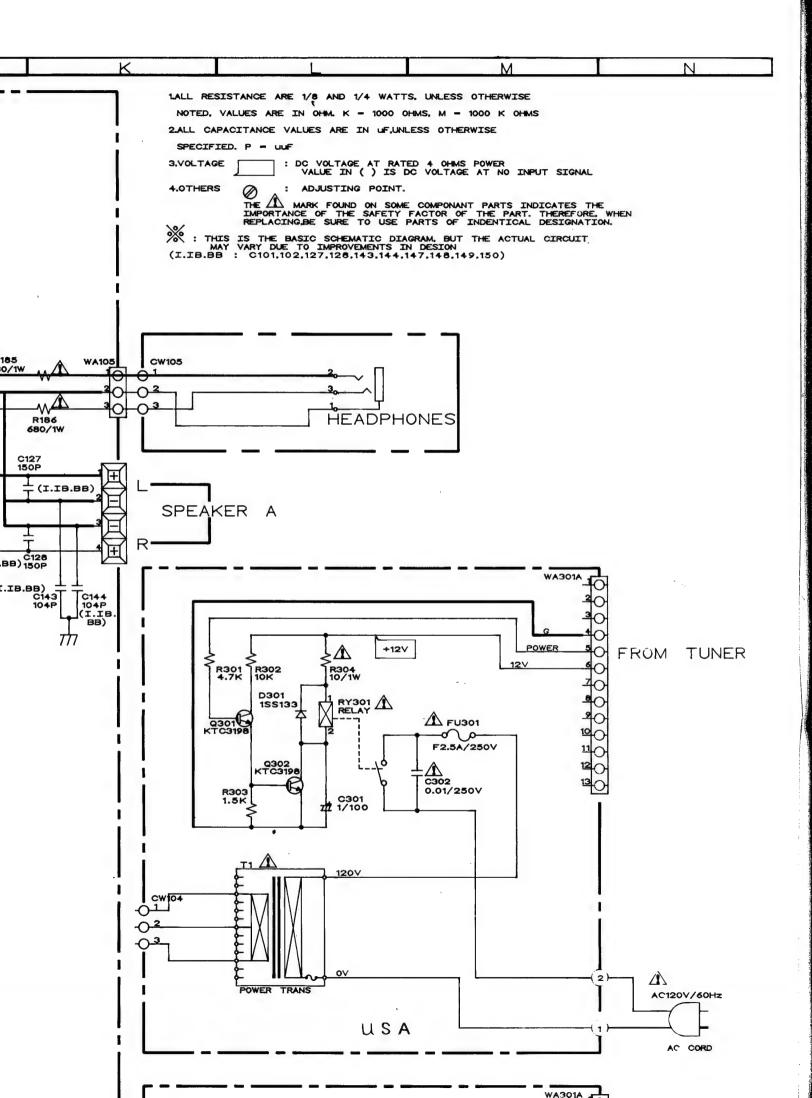


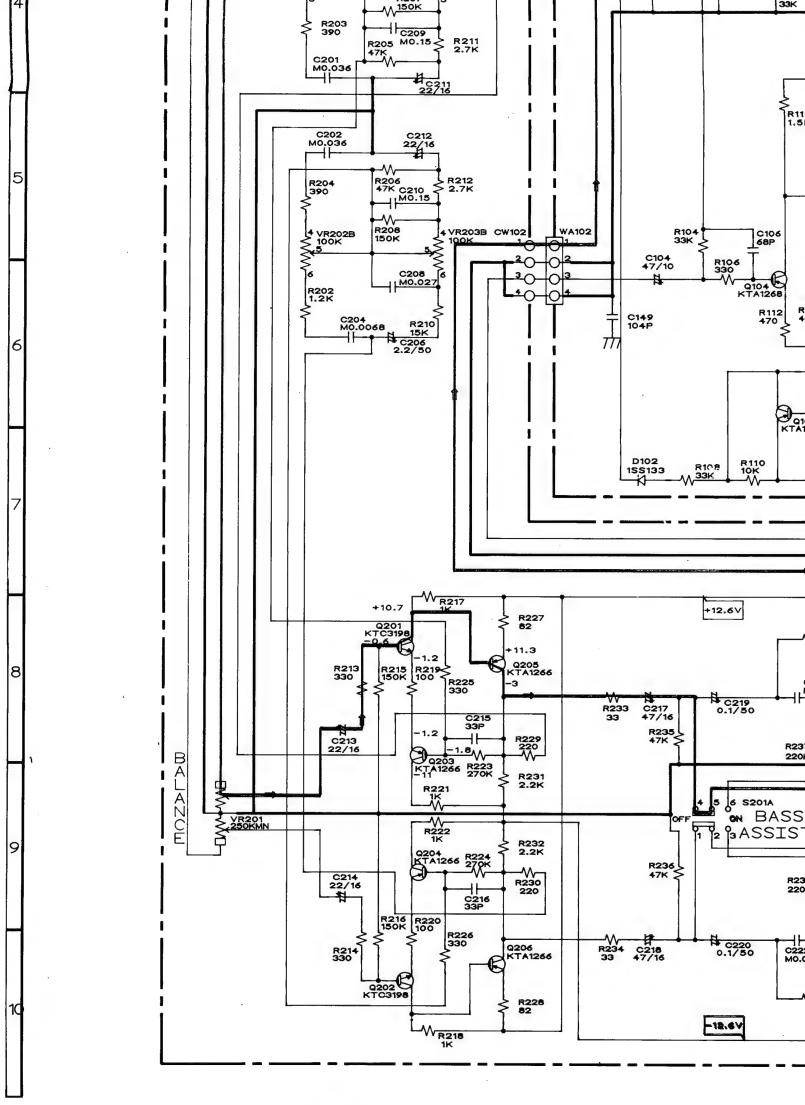
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (A300)

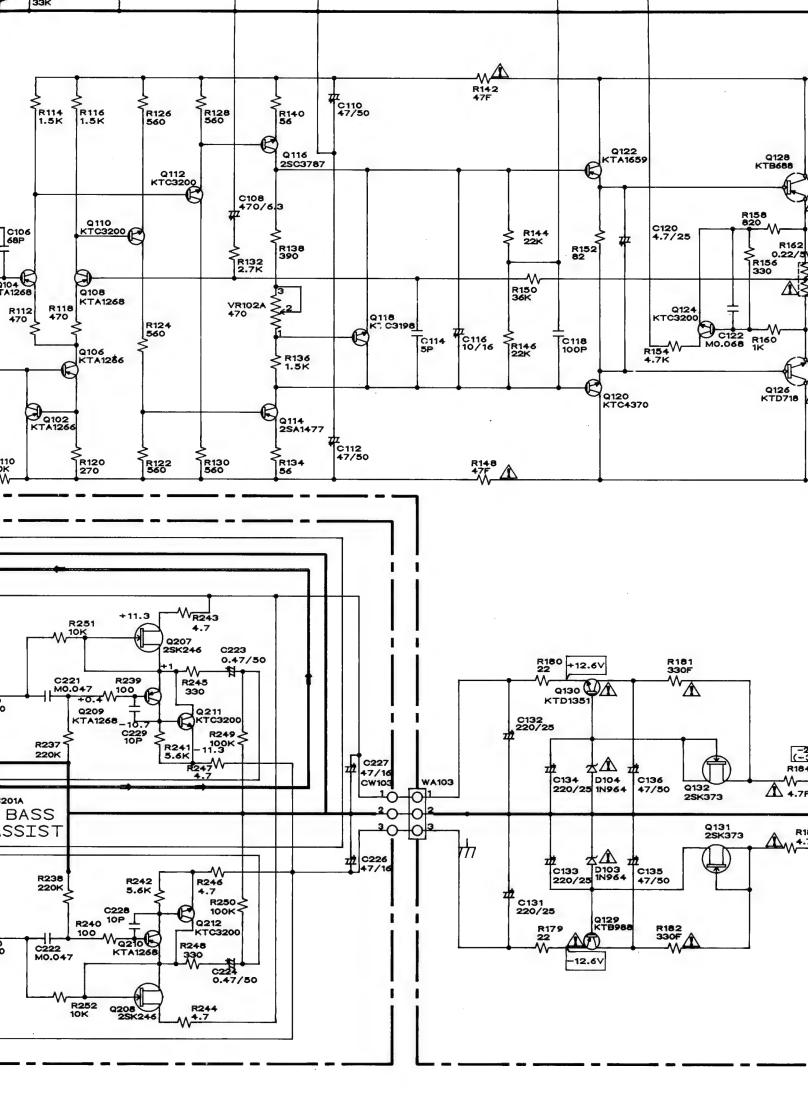


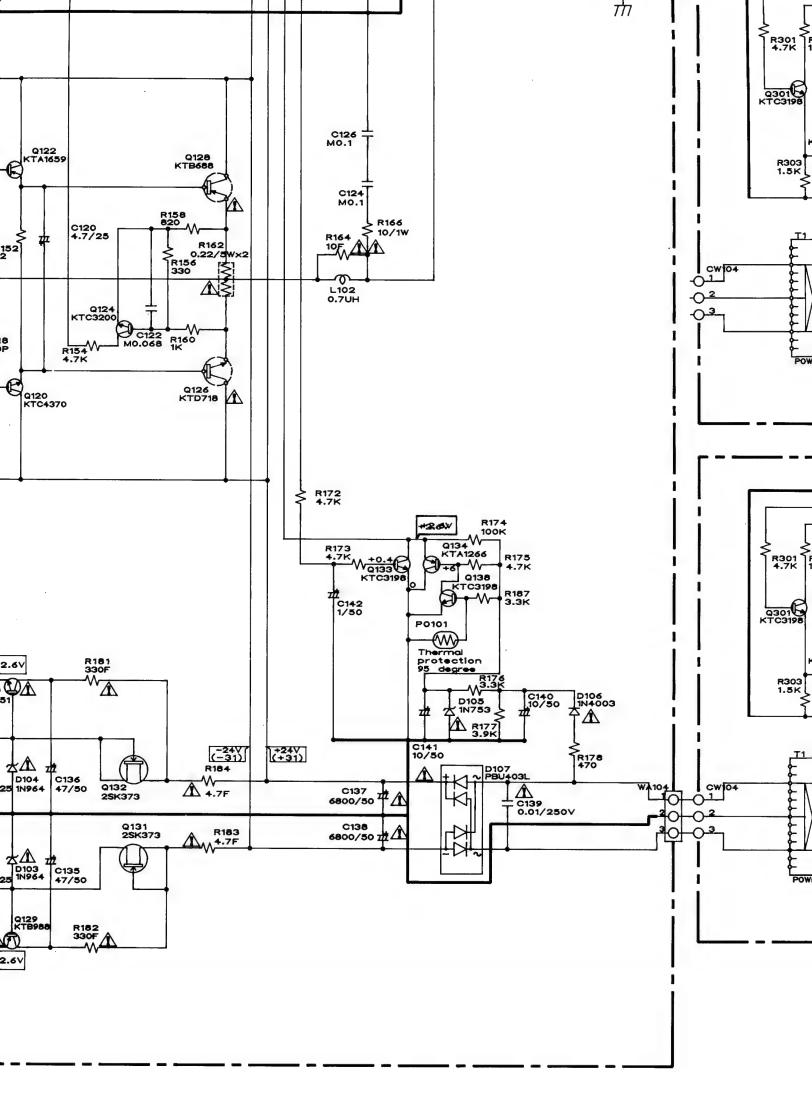


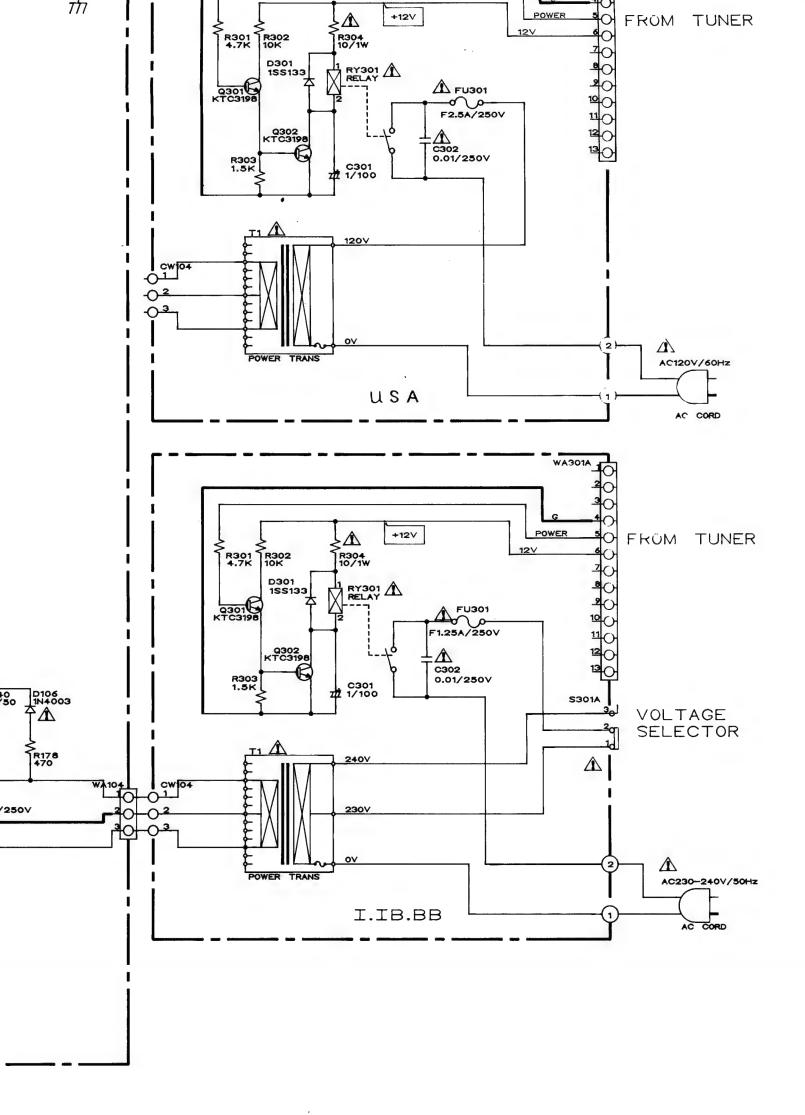


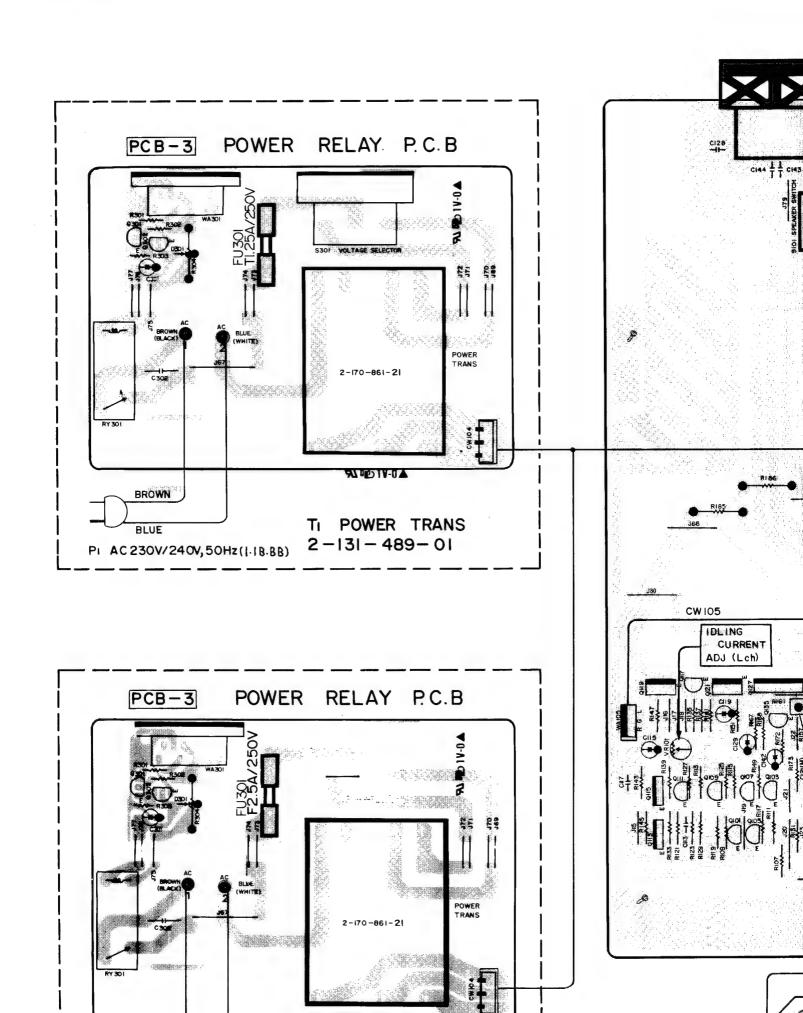


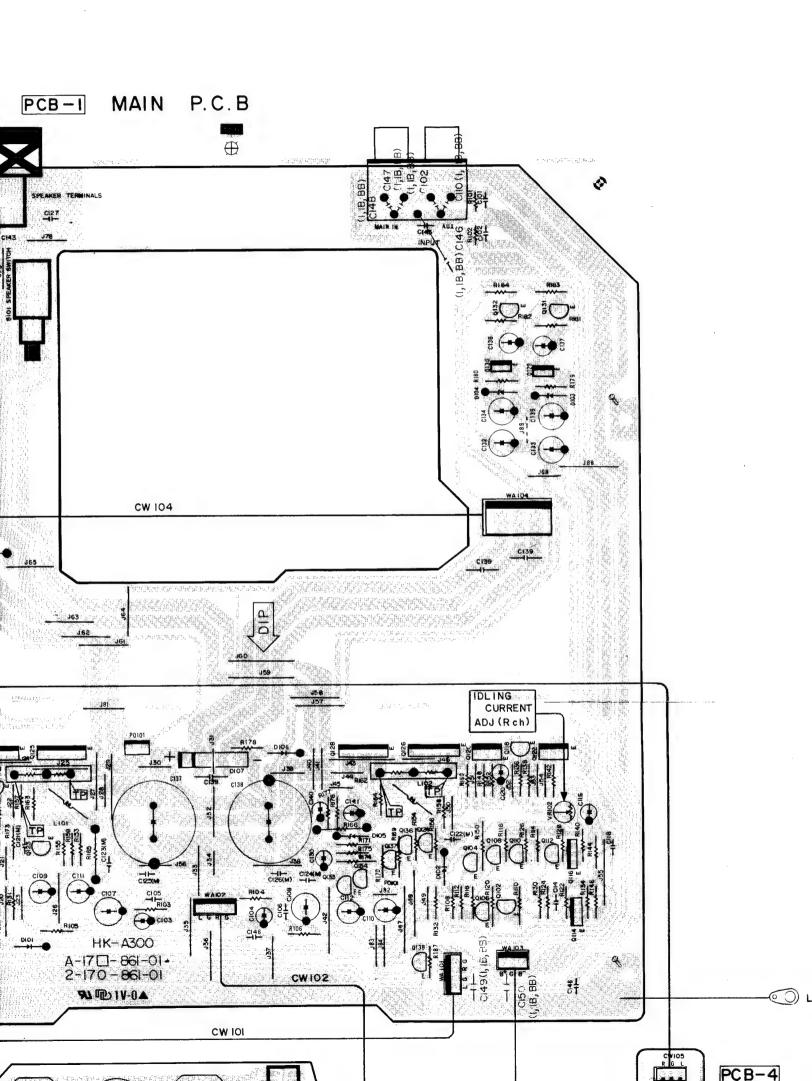


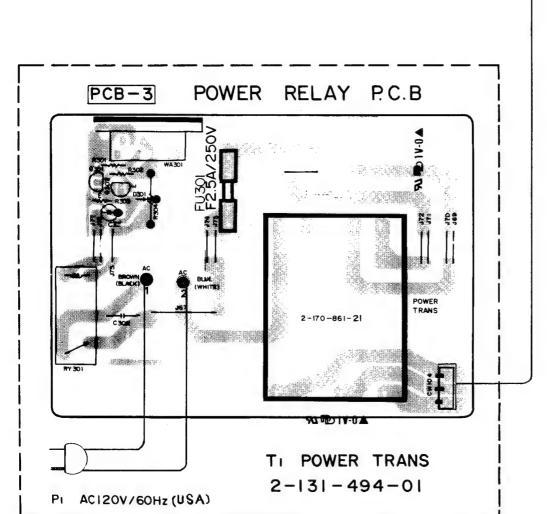




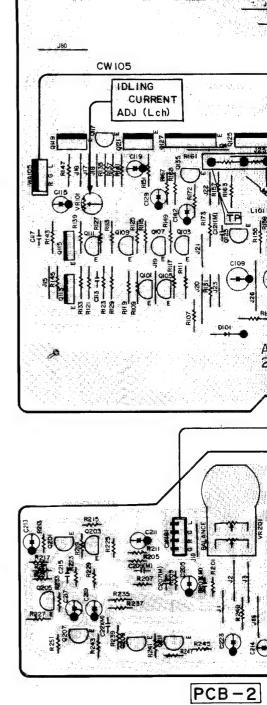


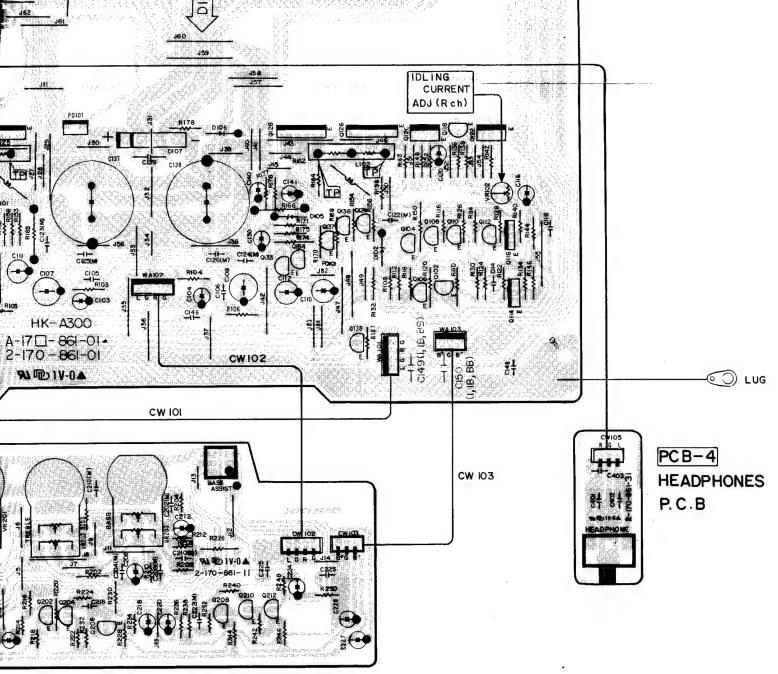






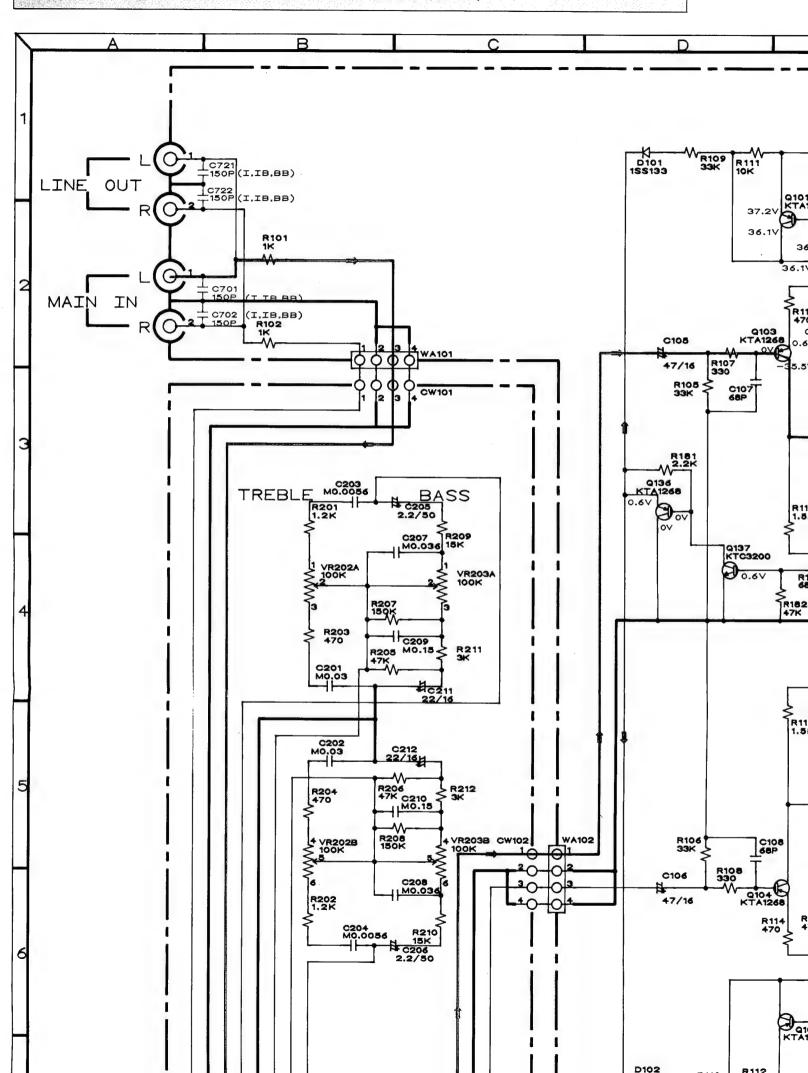
Pi AC 230V/240V, 50Hz (1-18.88)

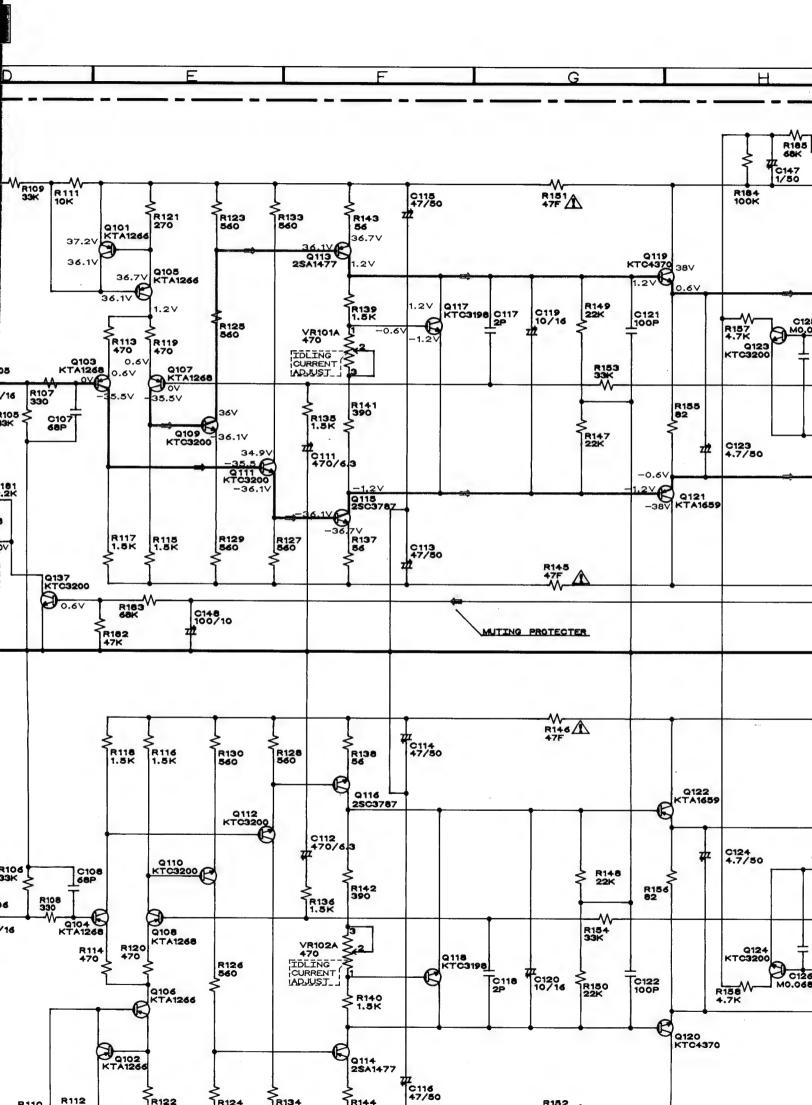


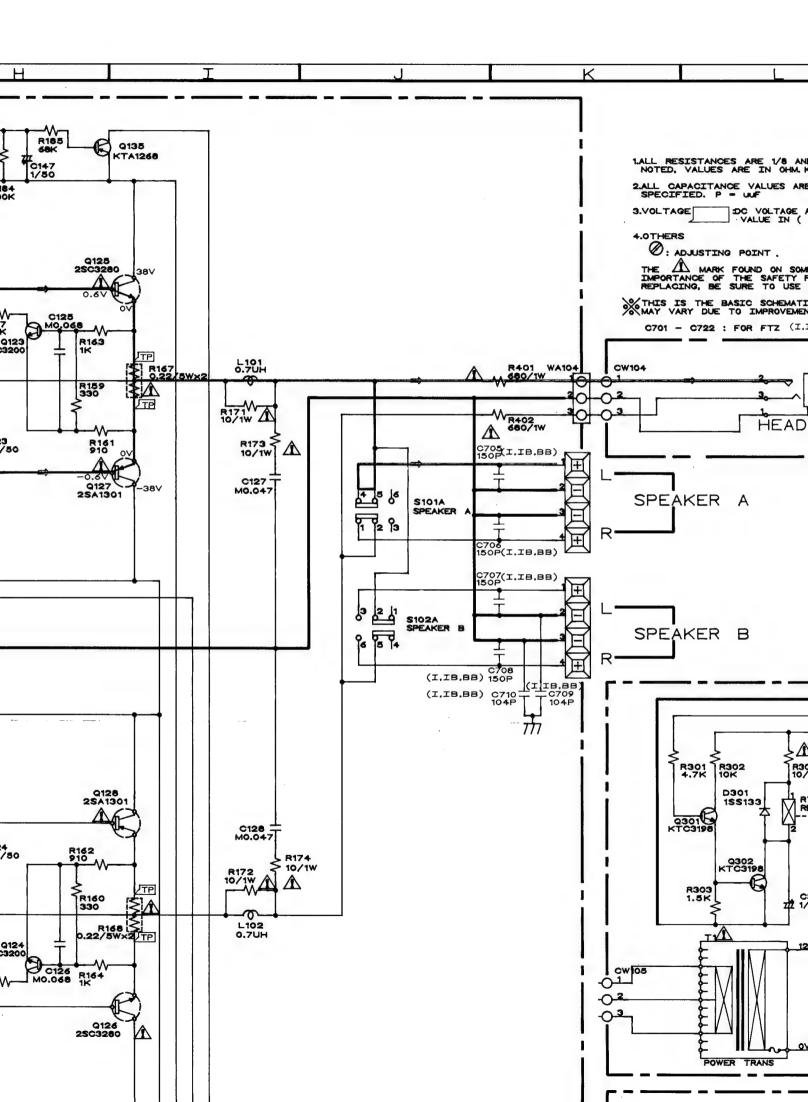


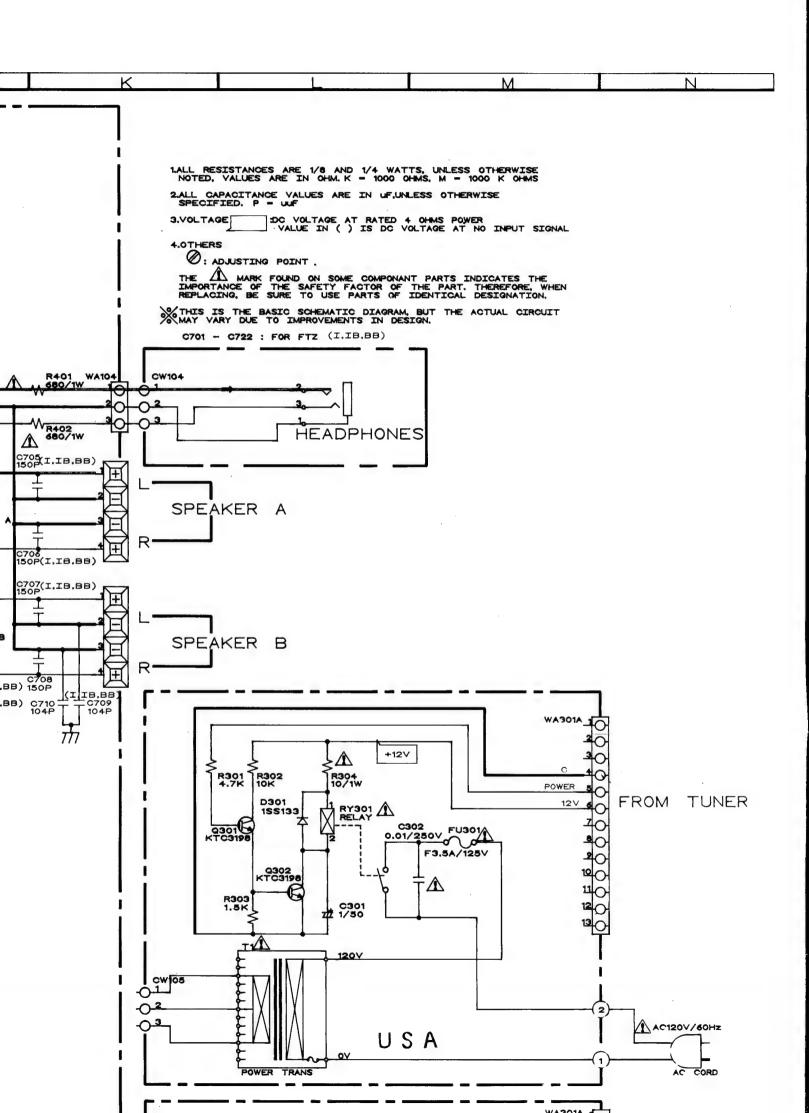
CONTROL P.C.B

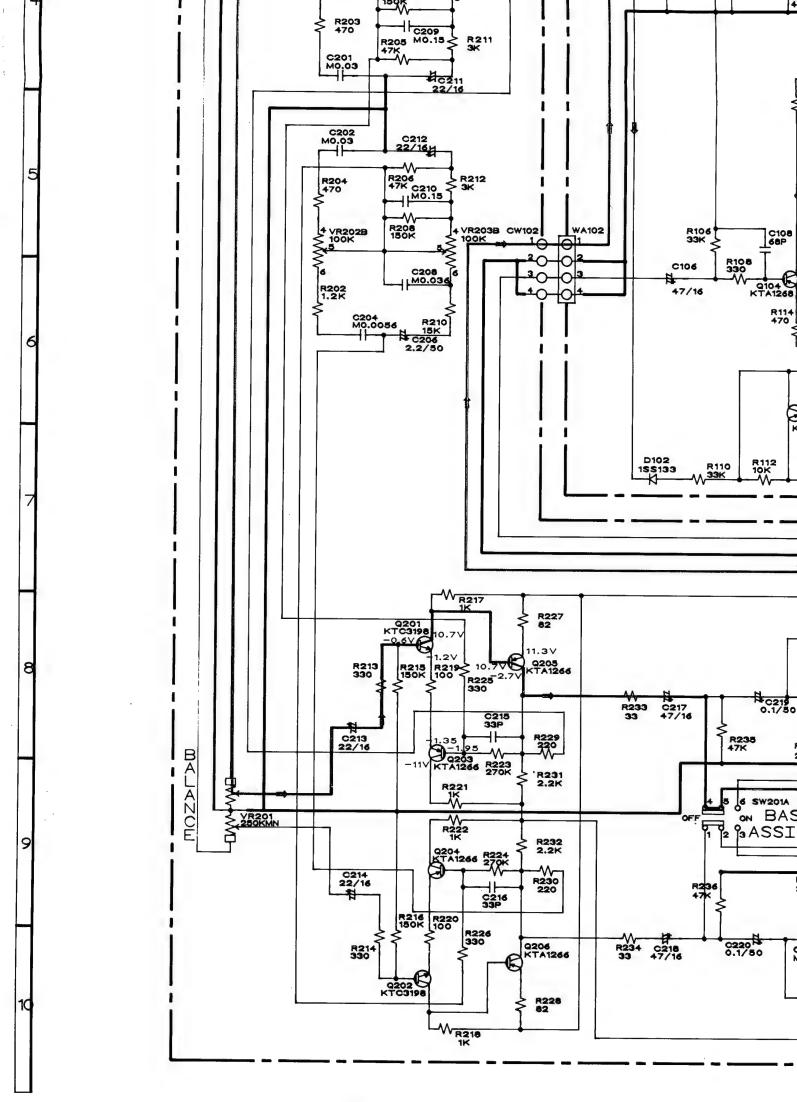
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (A500)

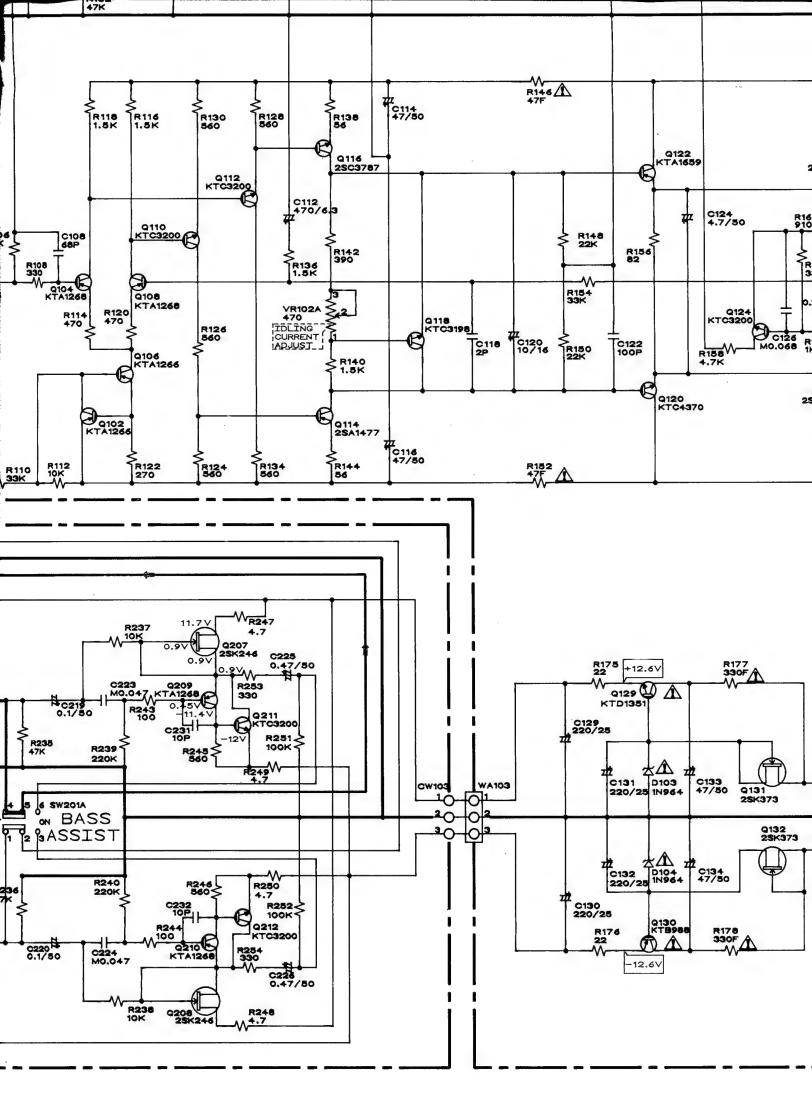


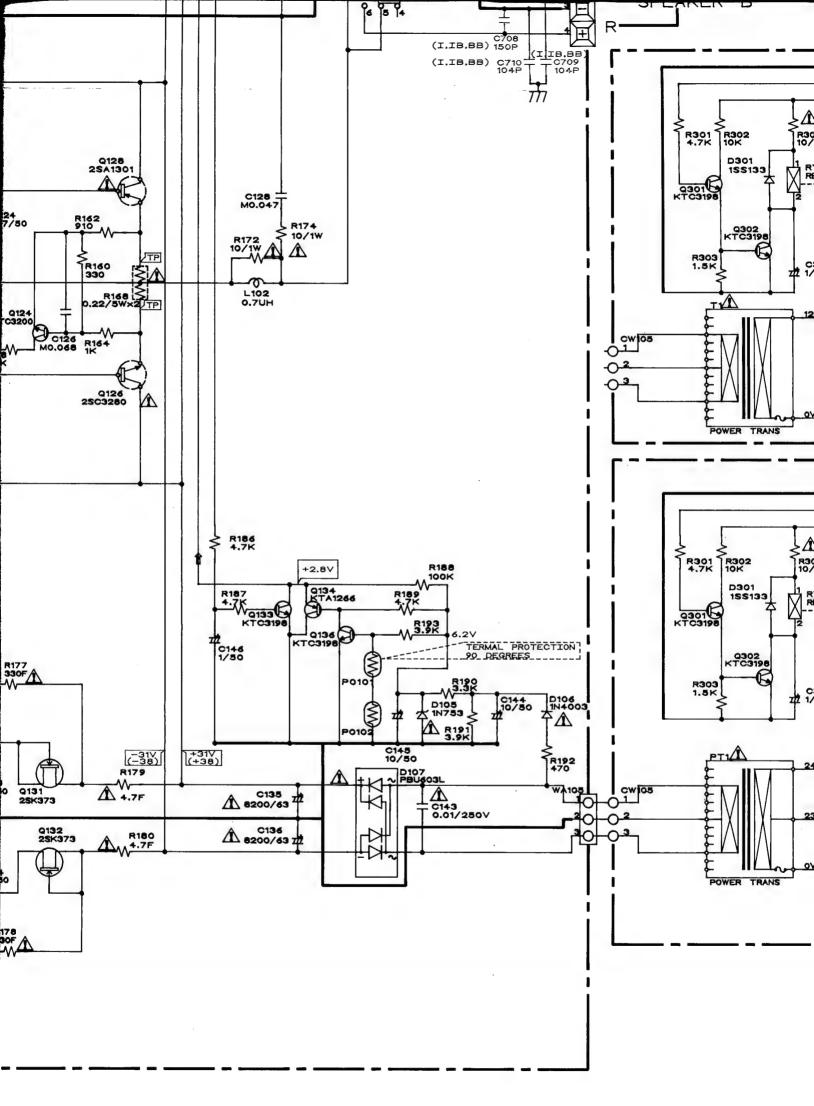


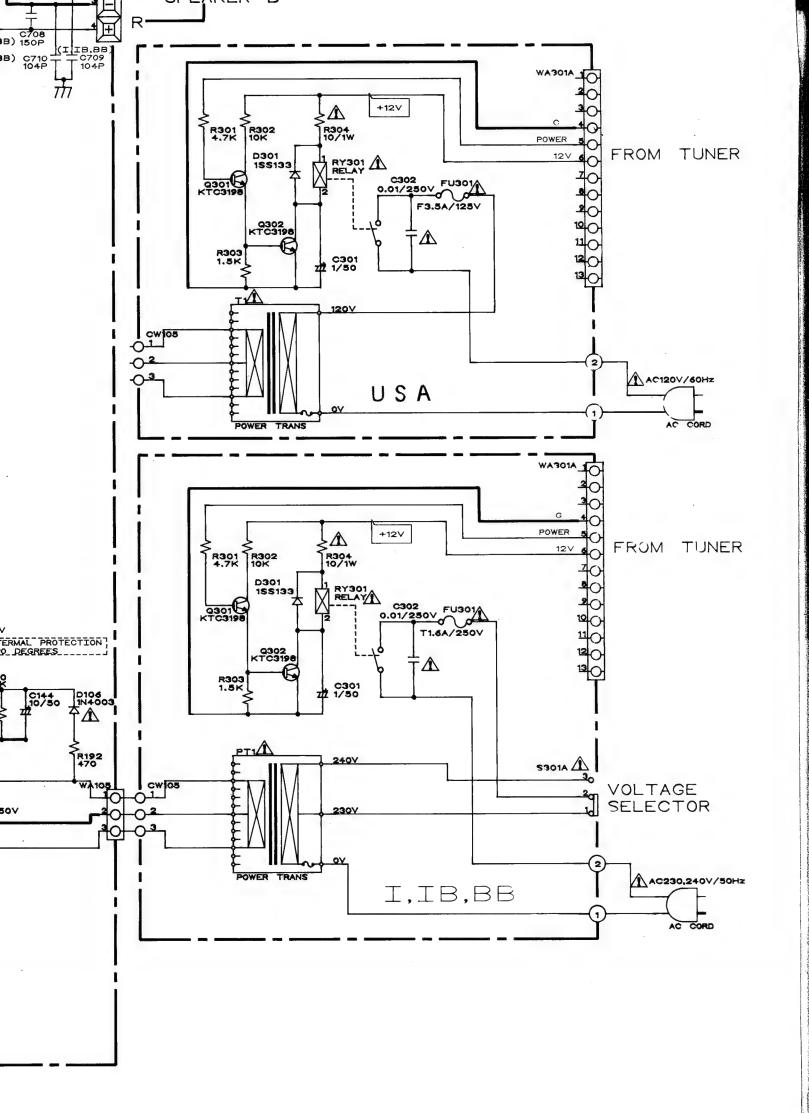


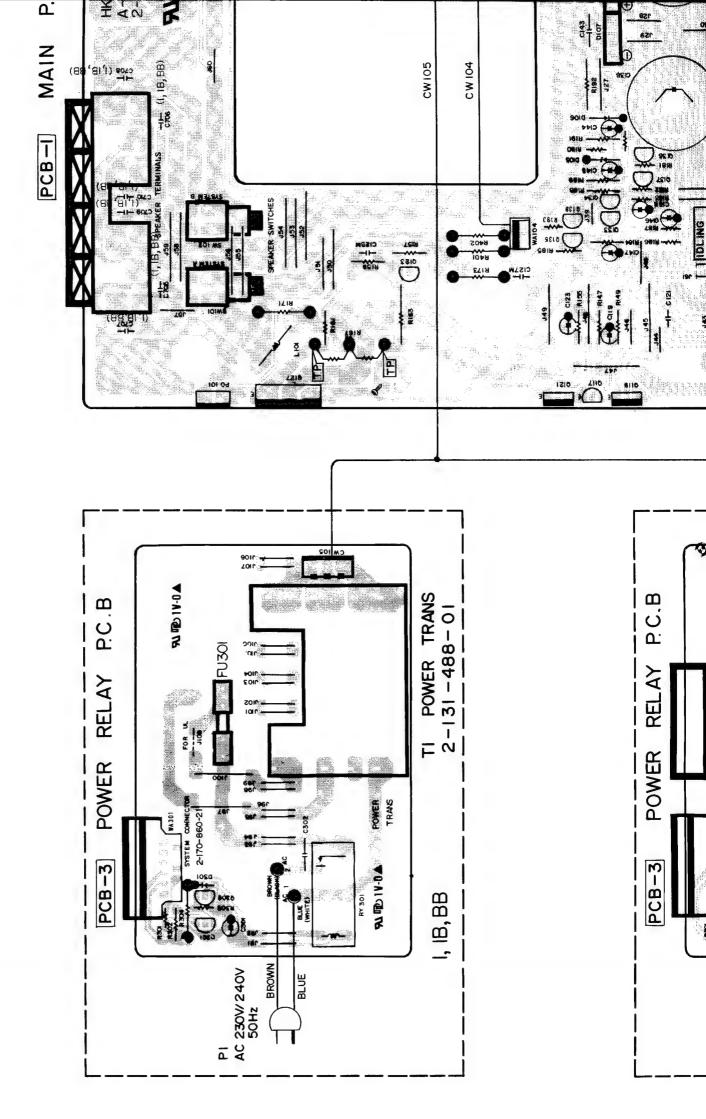


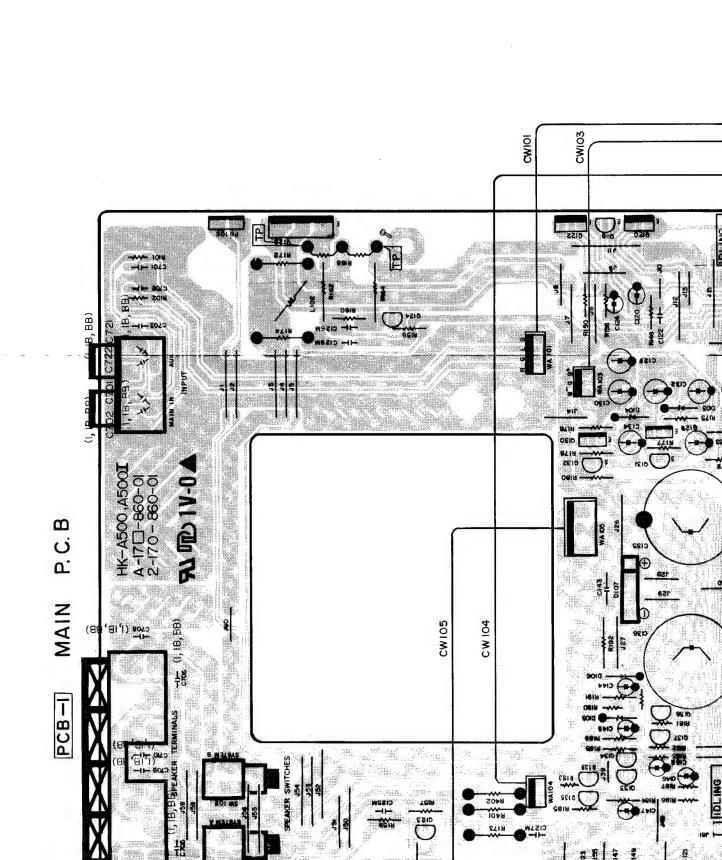


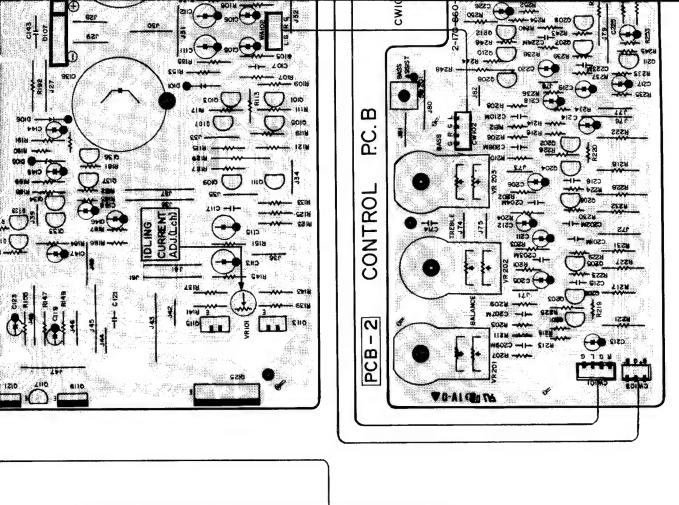


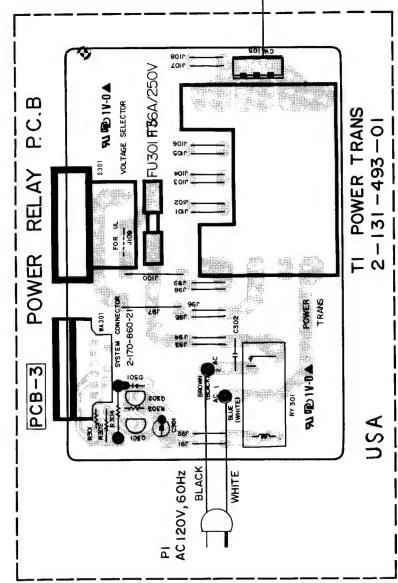


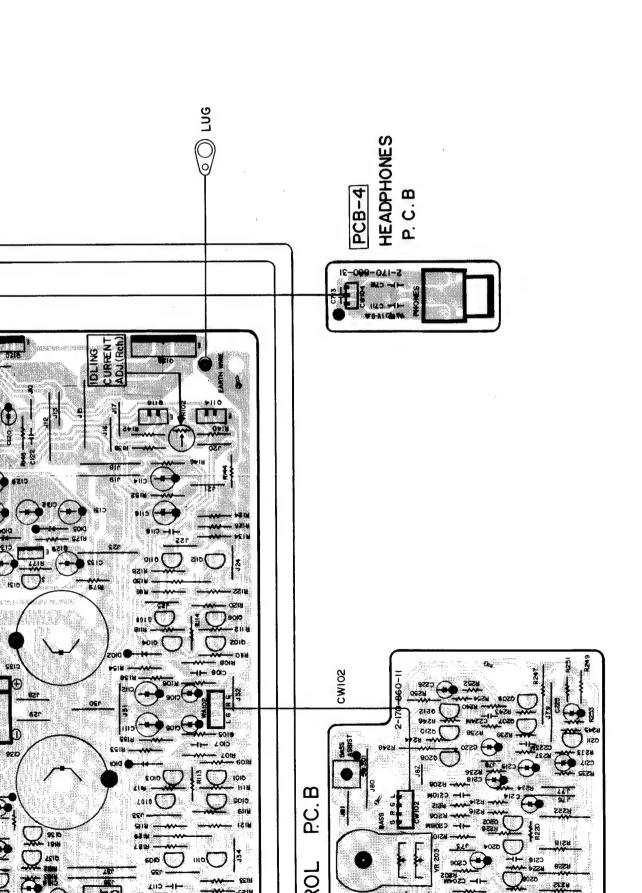




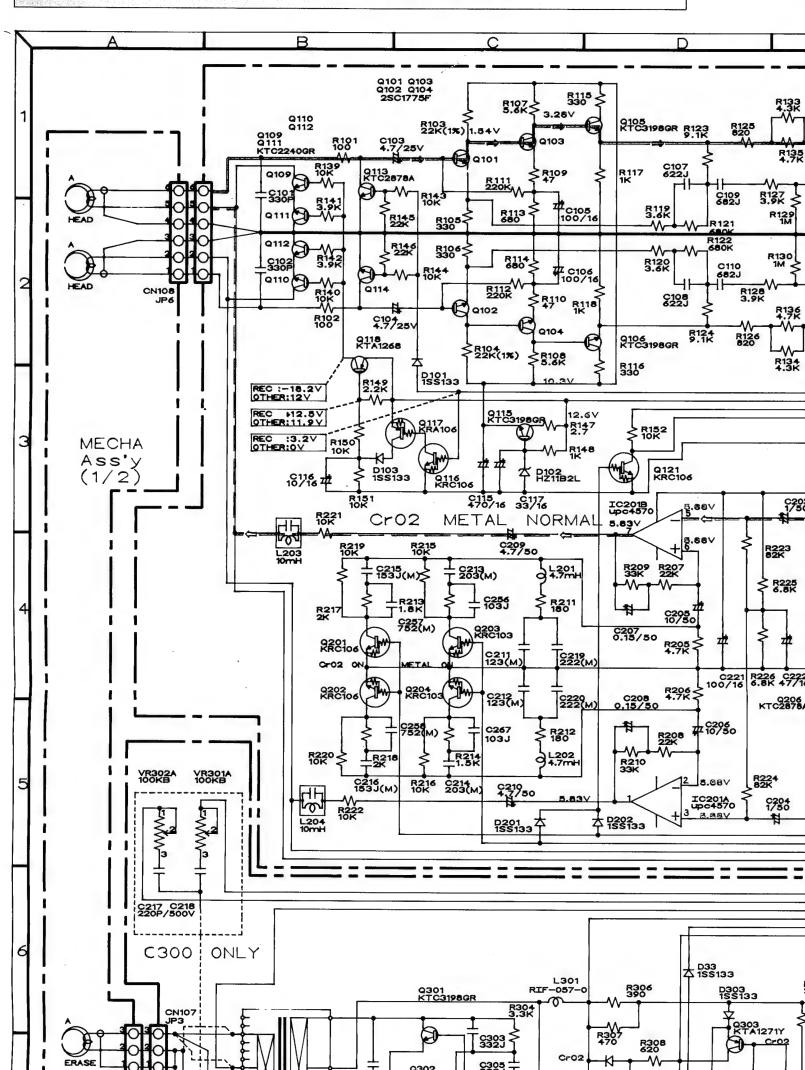


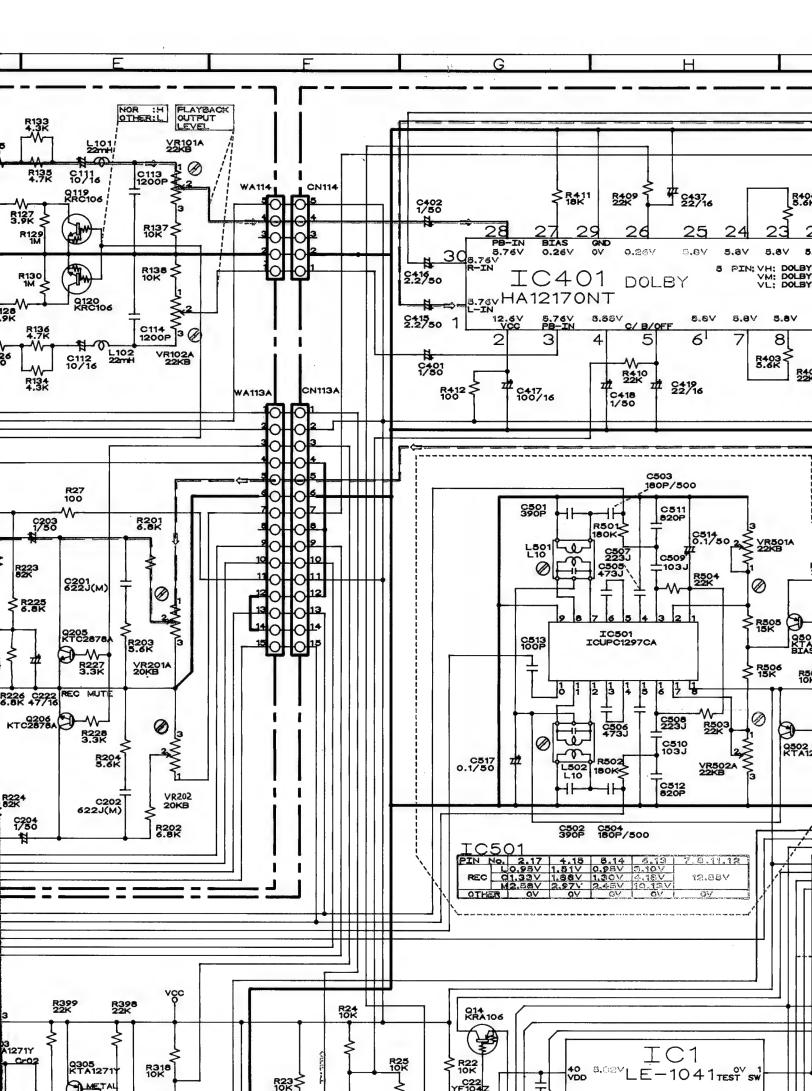


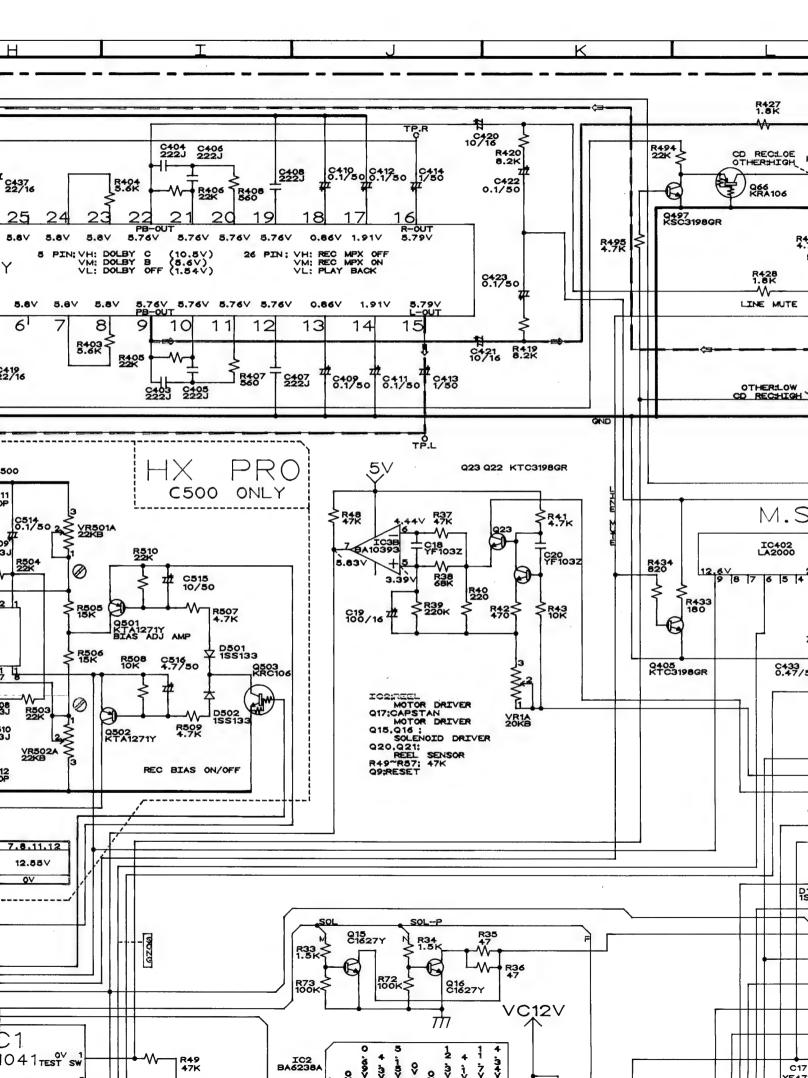


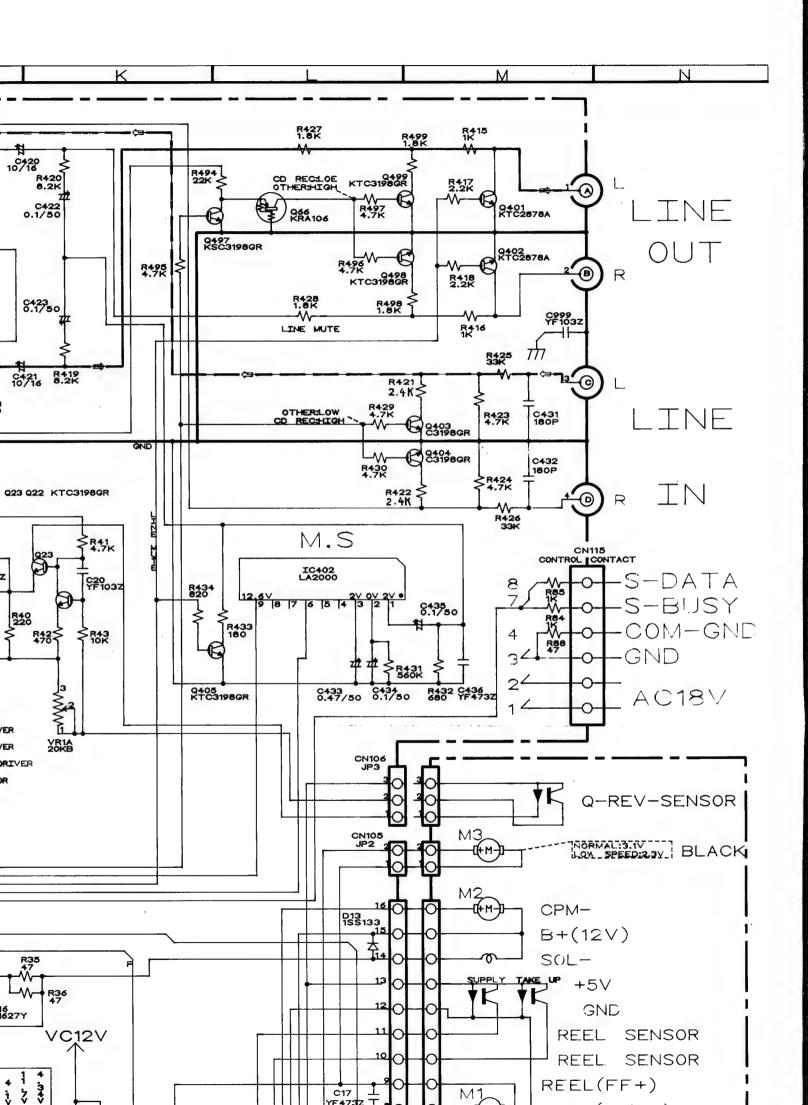


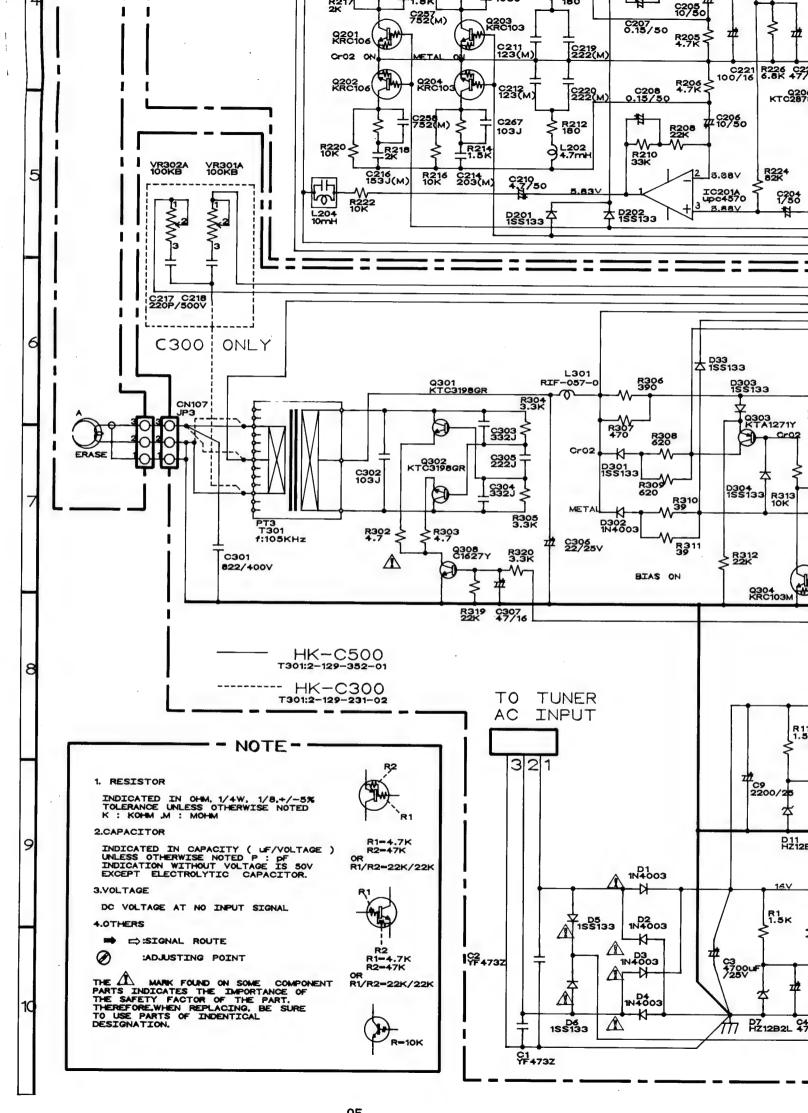
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (C300/C500)

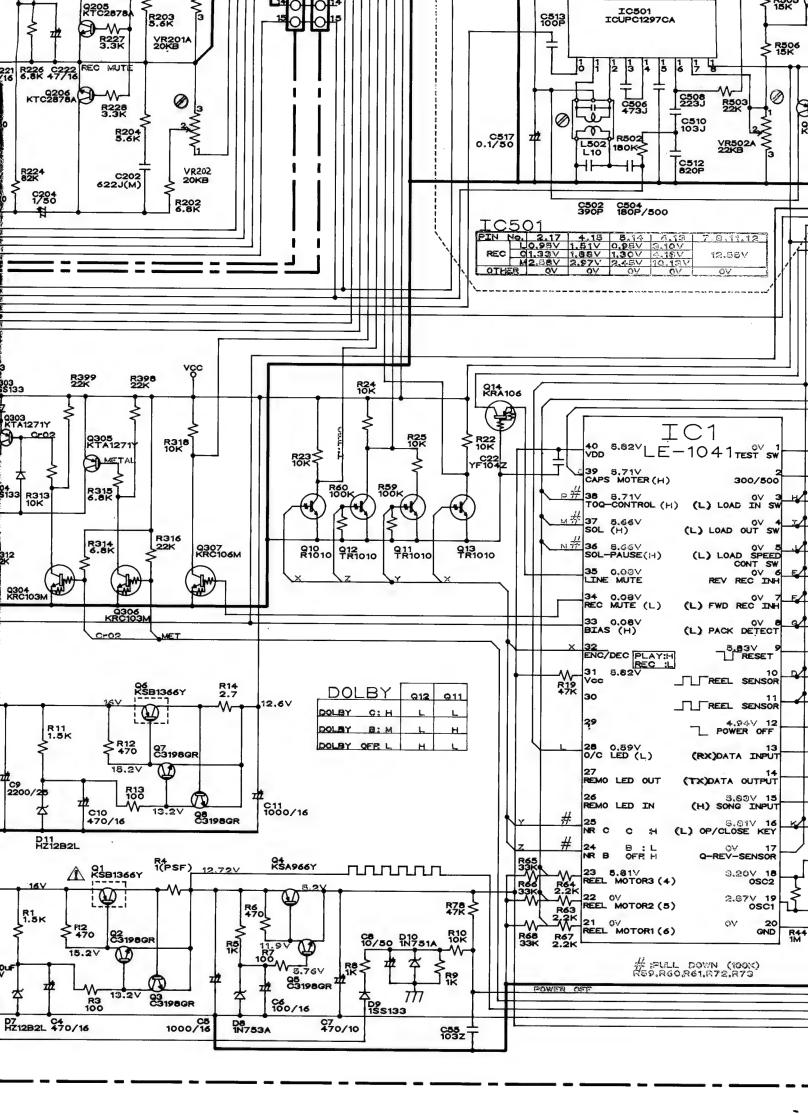


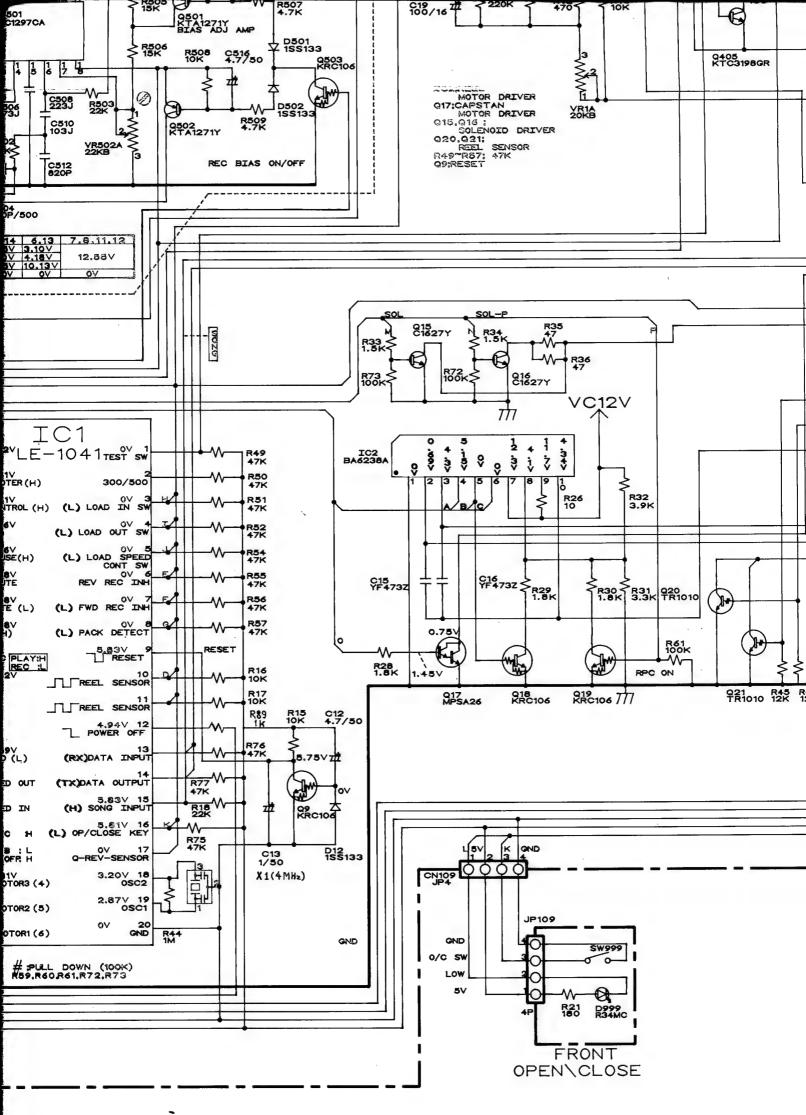


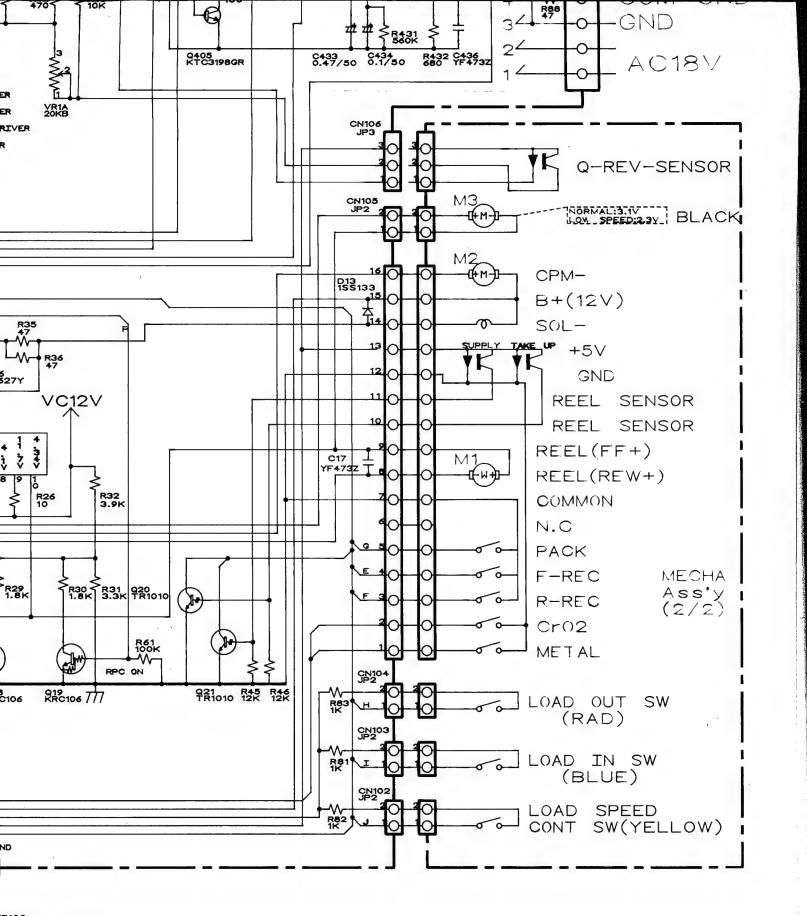


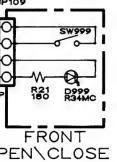






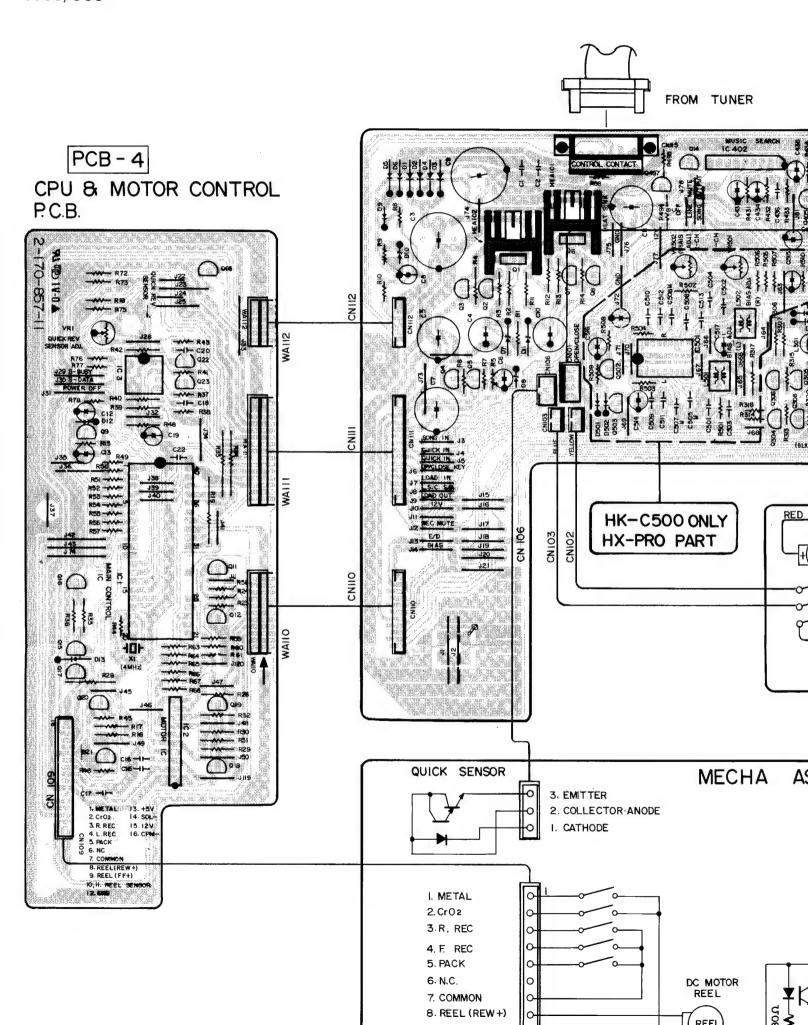


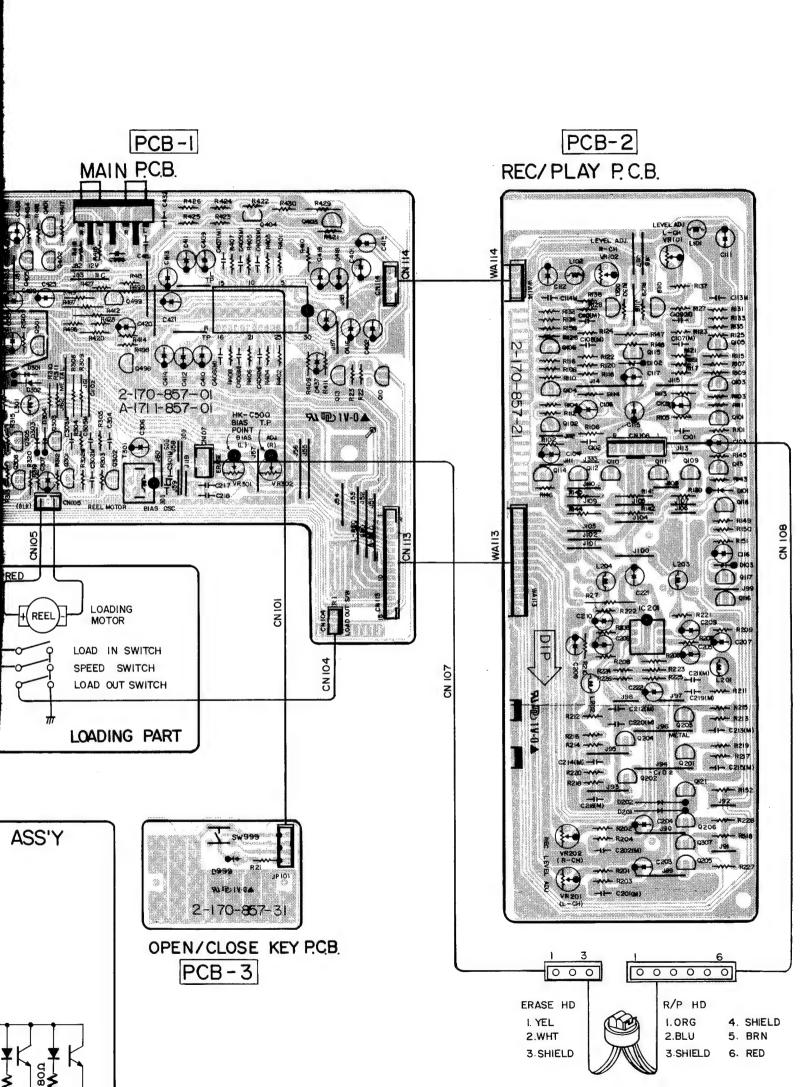


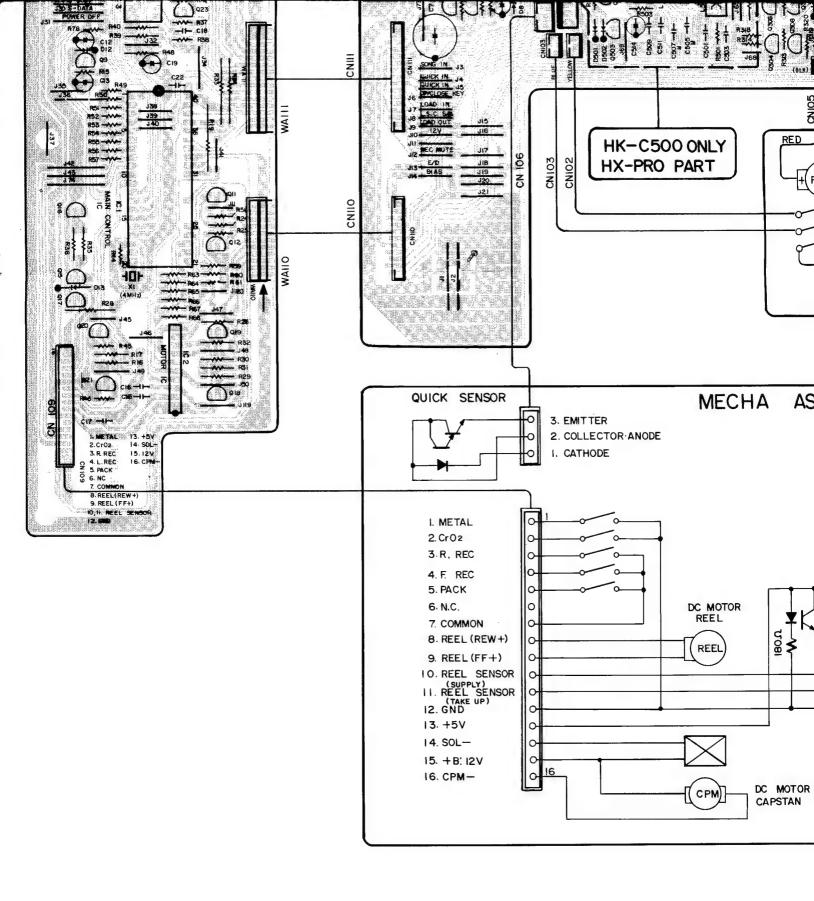


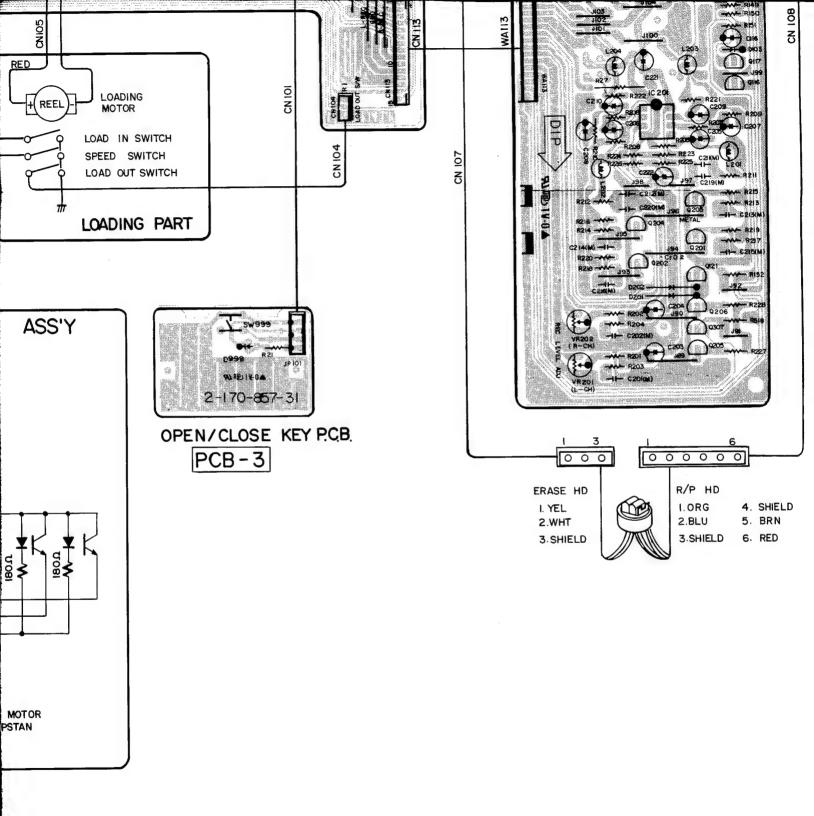
WIRING DIAGRAM

C300/500

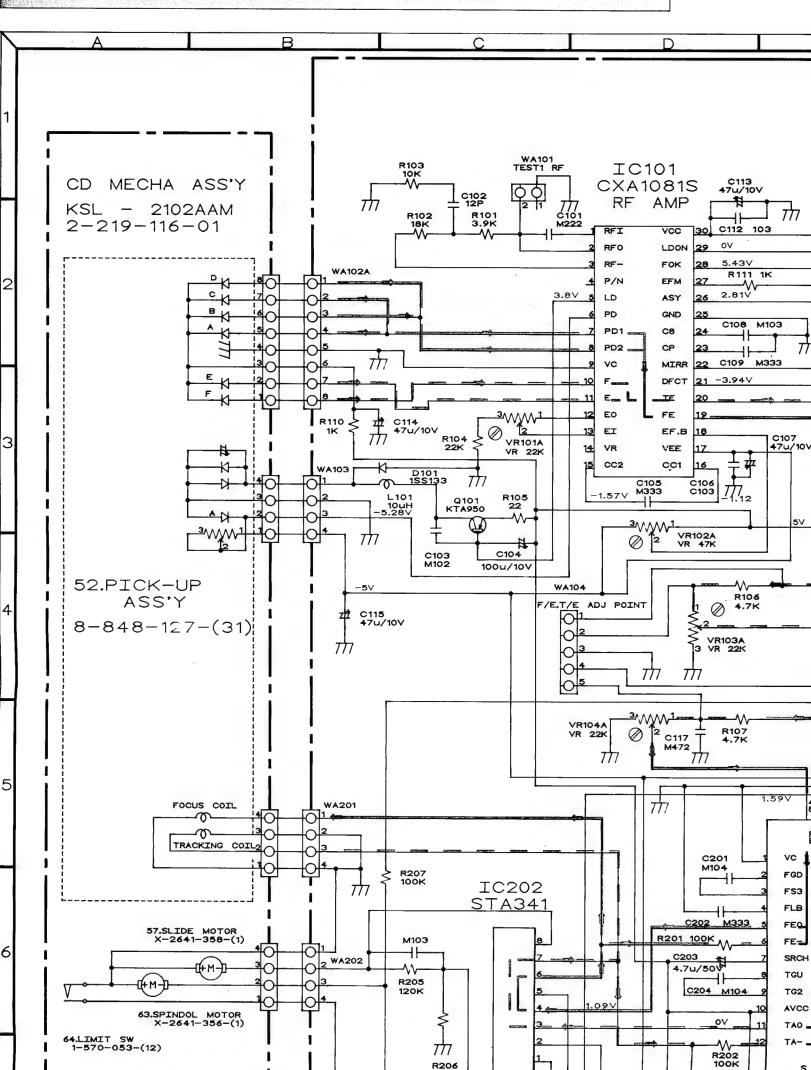


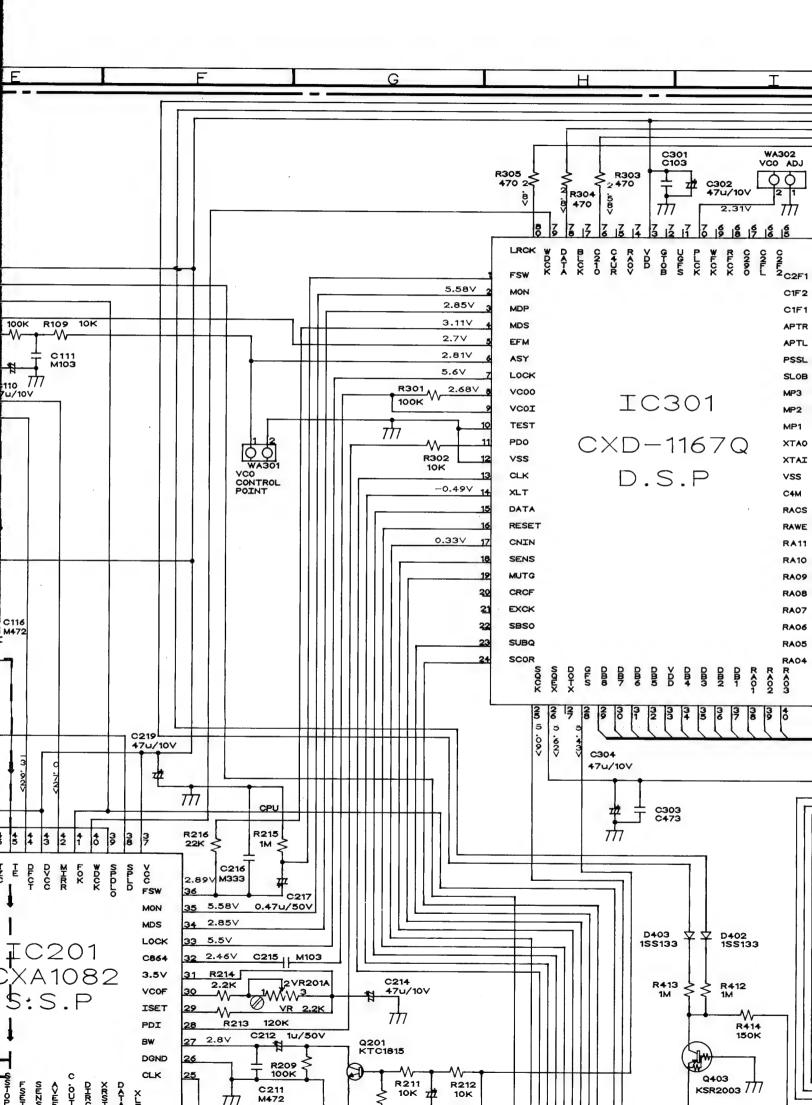


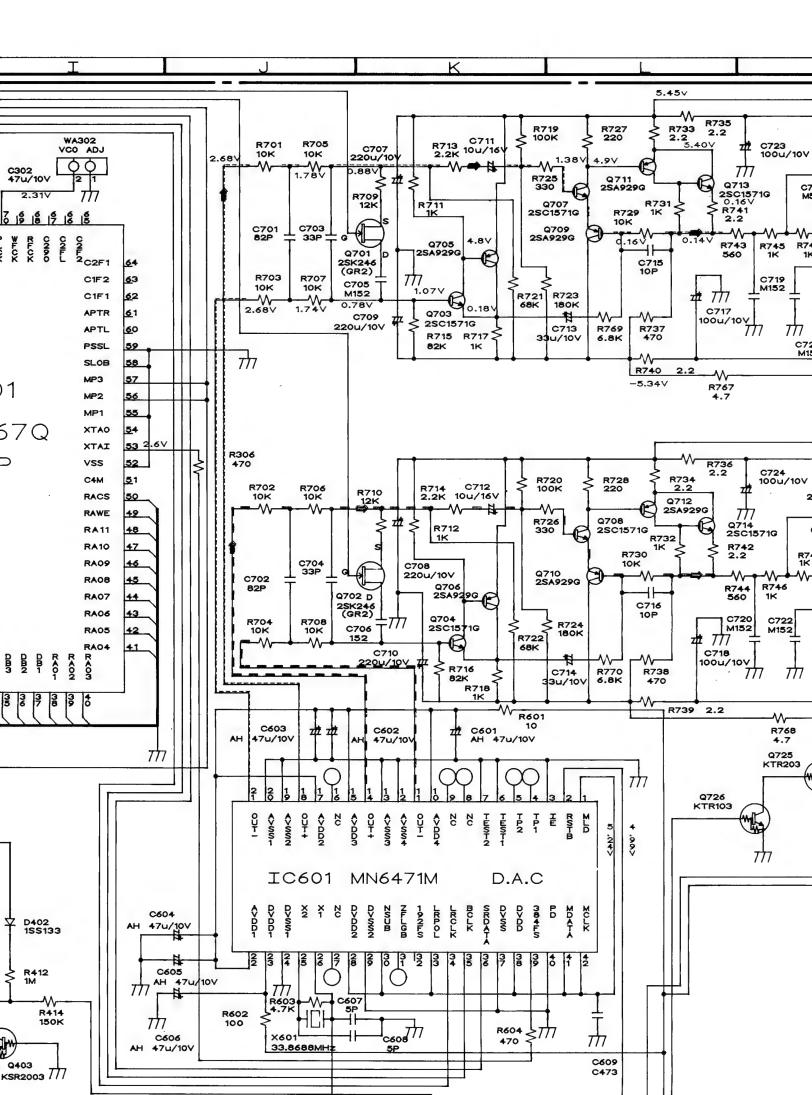


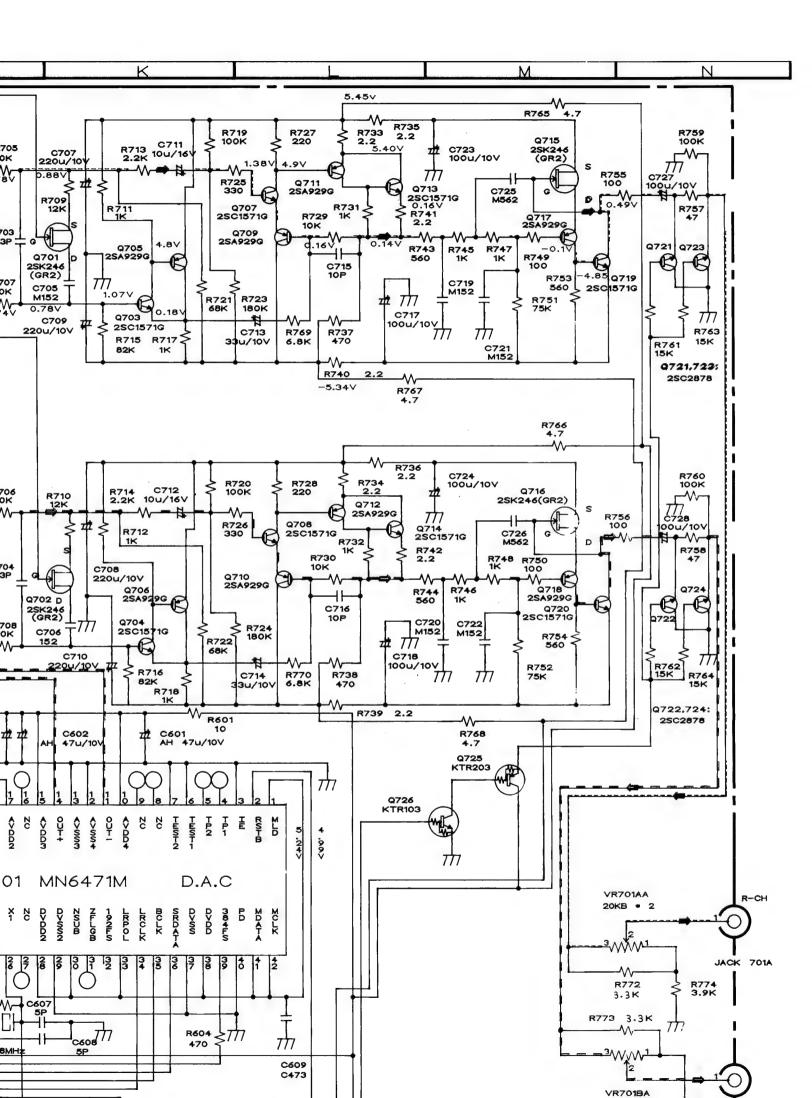


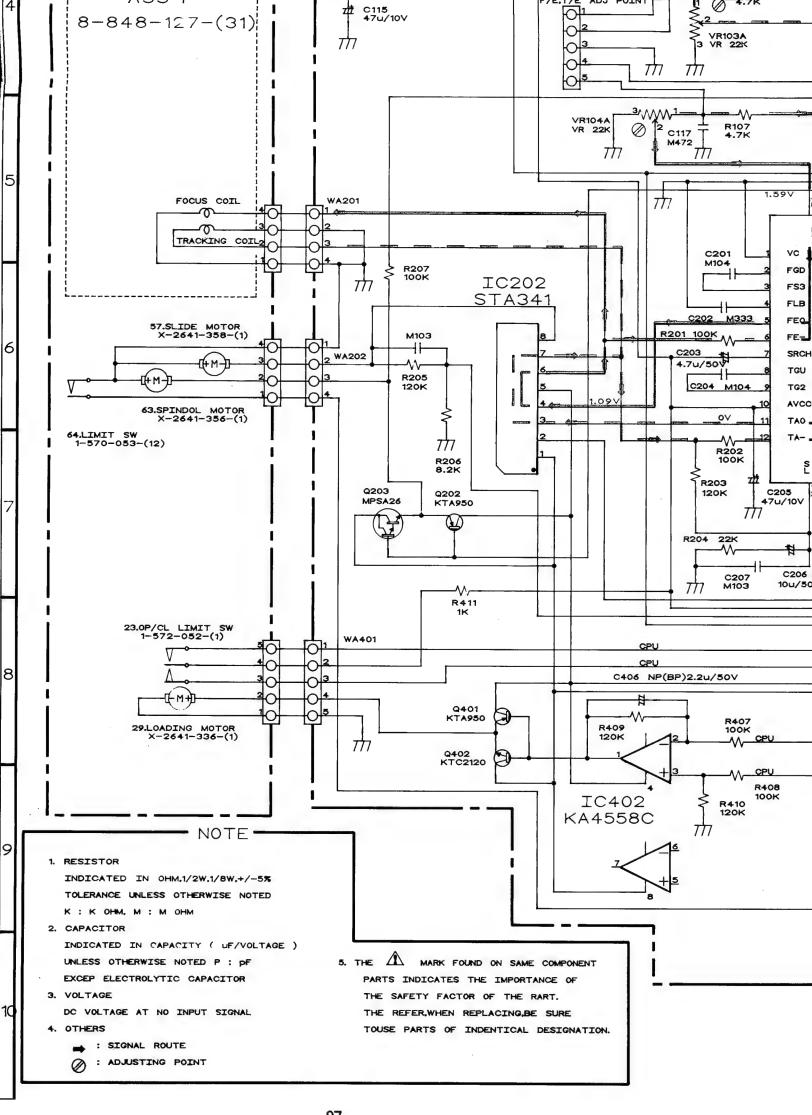
SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (CD300/CD500)

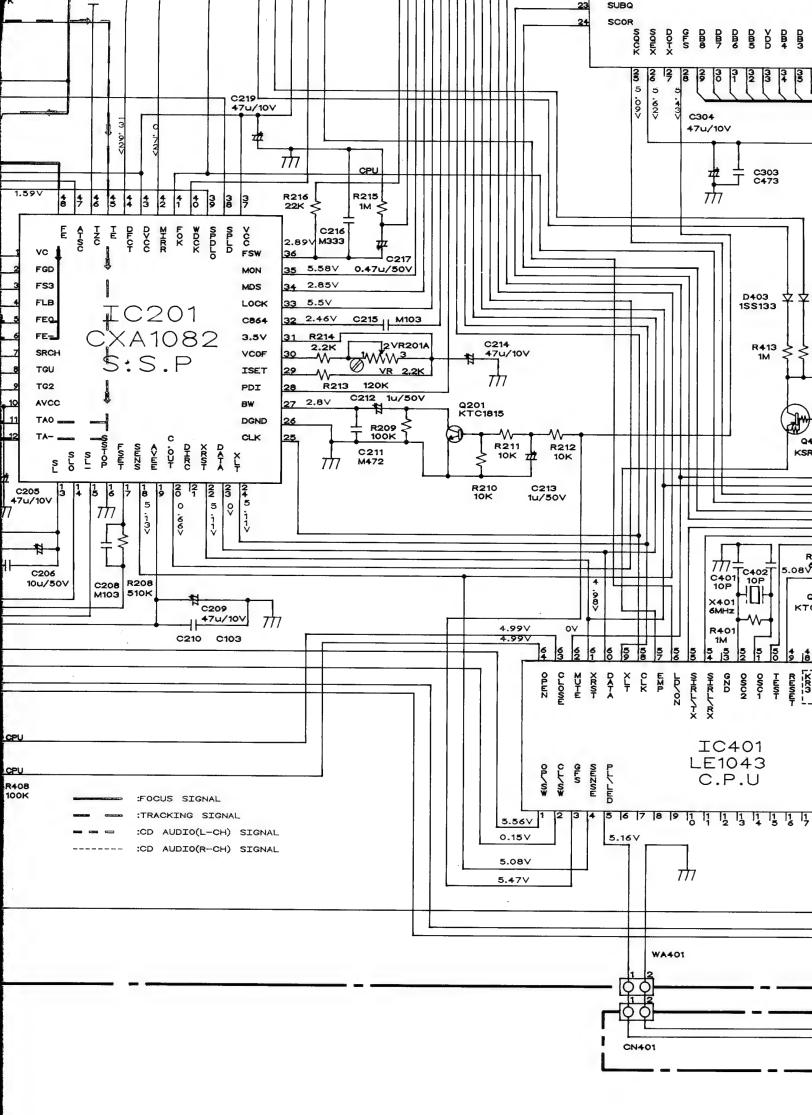


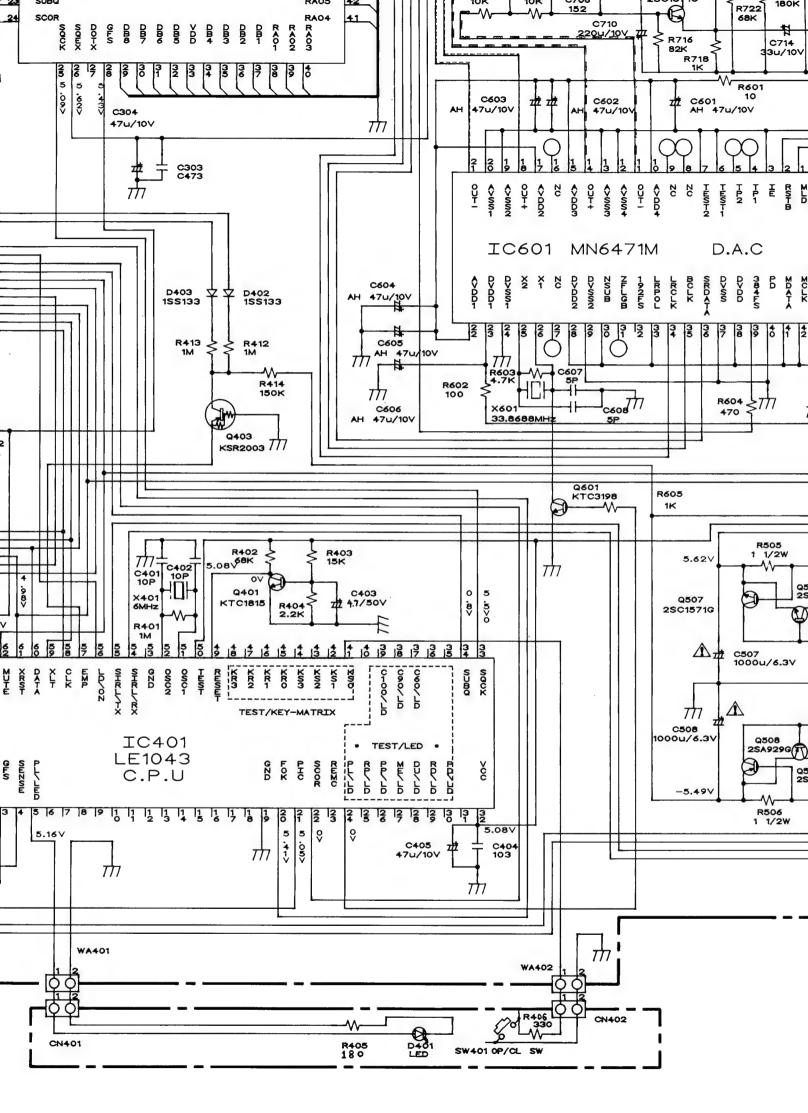


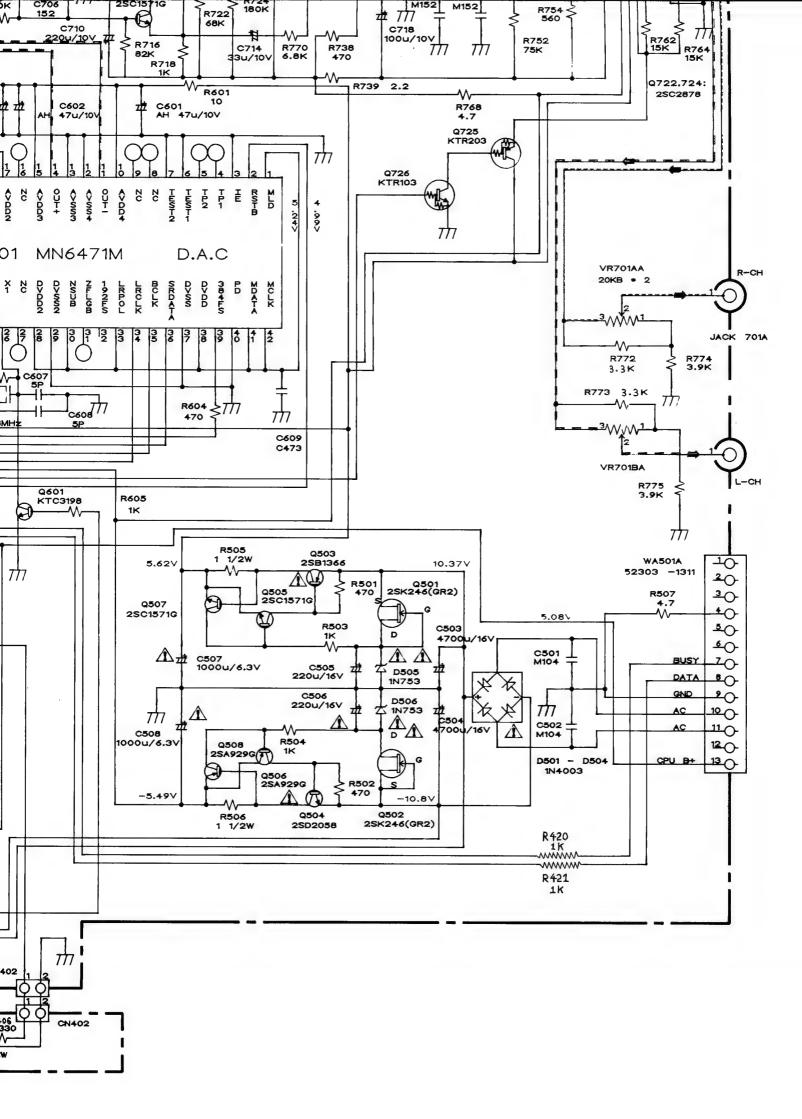




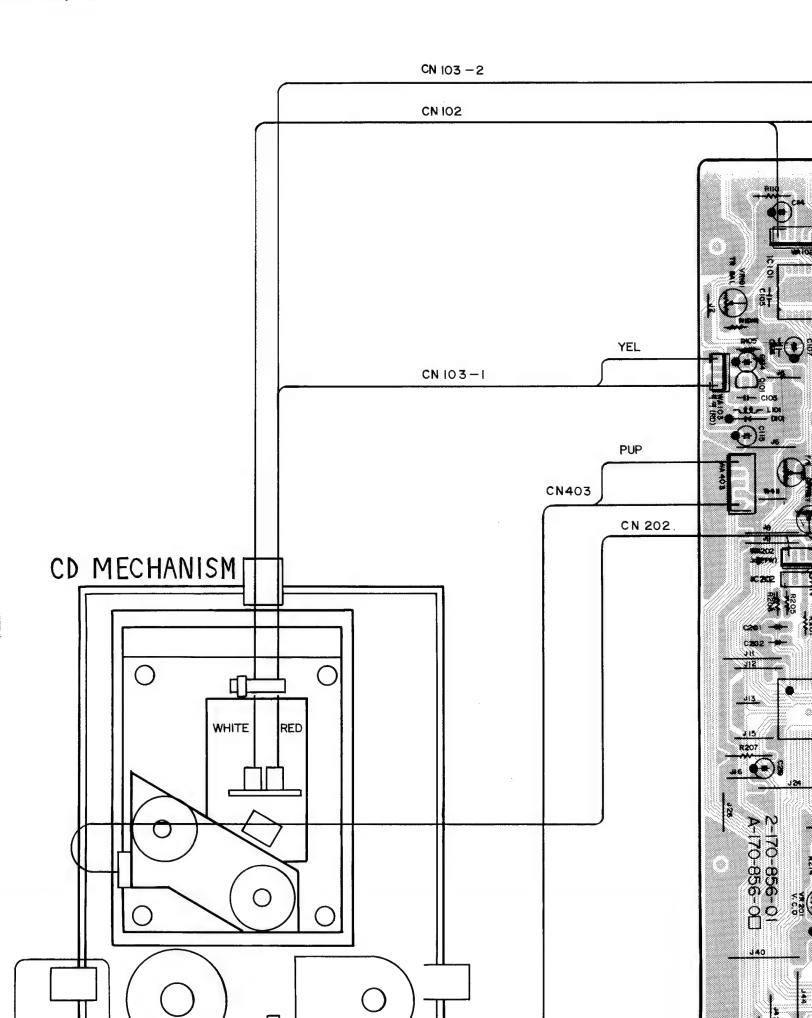


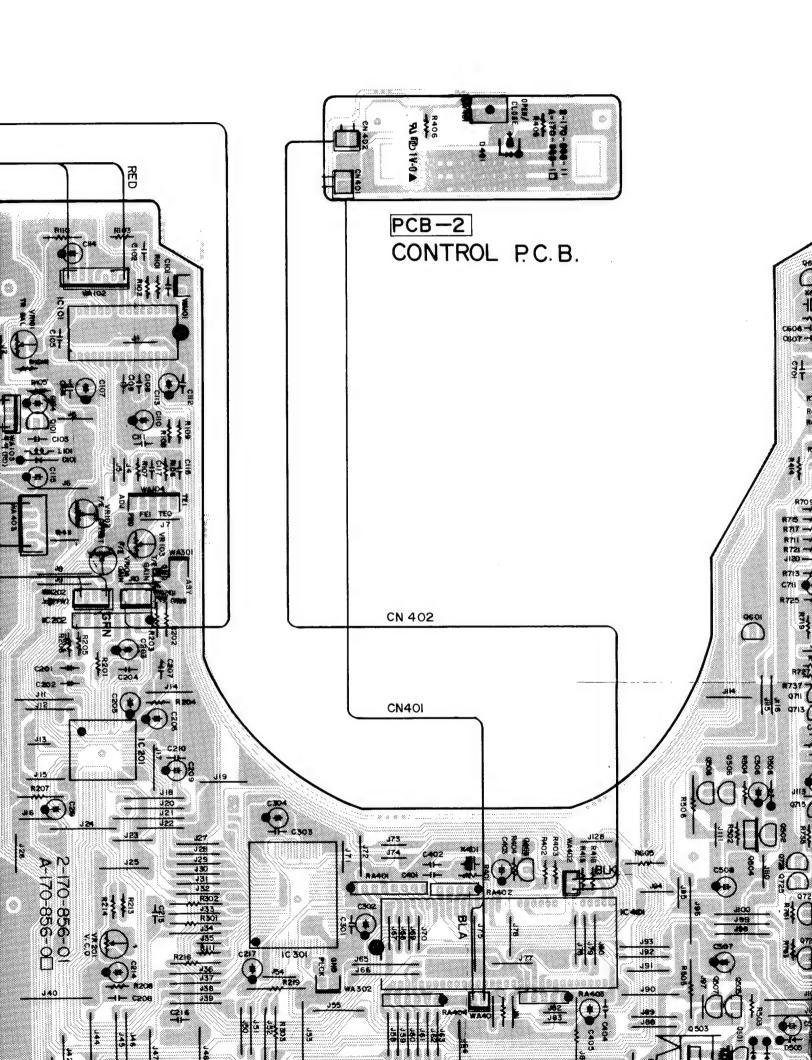


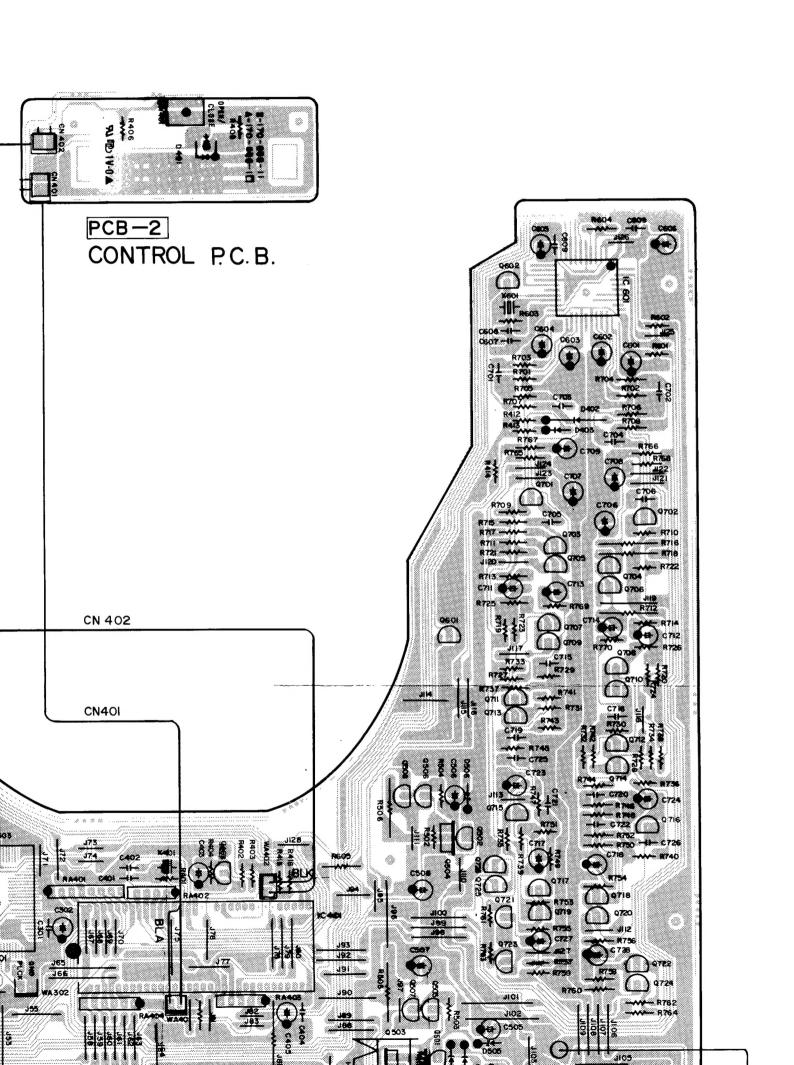


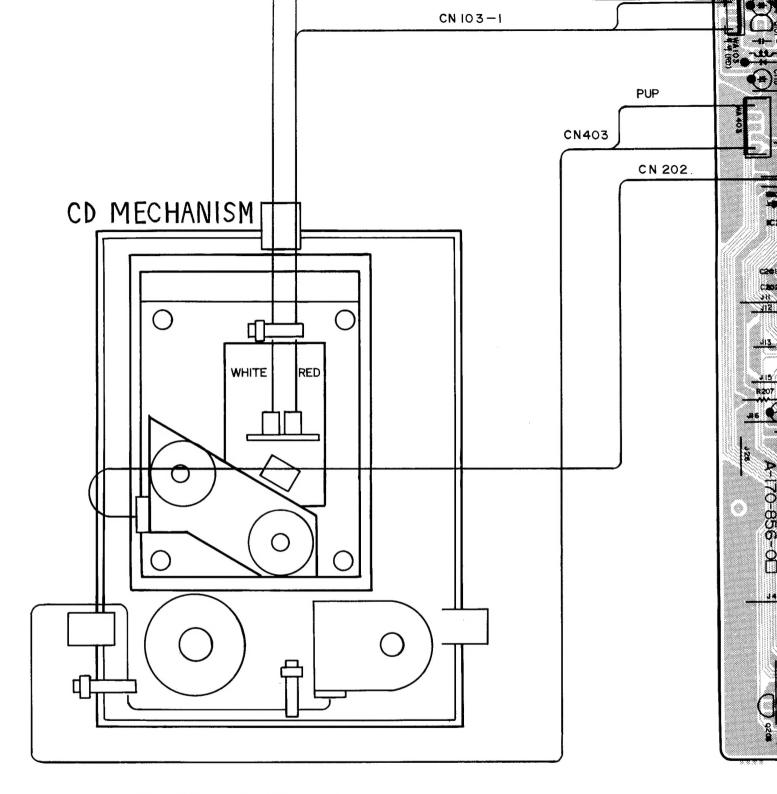


CD 300/500









WIRE COLOR ABBREVIATIONS

YEL: YELLOW

PUP : **PURPLE** RED :

RED

BLK : BLACK

GRN: GREEN

